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The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta — Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

VOL. XXXII NO. 165 — BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, JULY 12, 1944 — Price: 2 Annas

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ANGLO-FRENCH-AMERICAN COMBINE AGAINST INDIA

Opposition To Even Partial Release Of Sterling

SHROFF WARNS "BIG GUNS" OF MONETARY CONFERENCE

BRETTON WOODS (New Hampshire), July 10.

The Indian Delegation to-day offered a compromise proposal to the World Monetary Conference regarding release of the blocked sterling balances.

NEW COMPROMISE PROPOSAL

The compromise provides that at least part of the percentage—to be determined by the Conference—of India's sterling holdings in England be released for conversion into foreign currencies.

ANGLO-AMERICAN-FRENCH OPPOSITION

India's proposal was opposed by the United Kingdom, the United States and France.

The French Delegate, M. Andre Istel, argued that if India wanted their sterlings balances released, France would require that its blocked assets in Germany should also be taken into account by the fund. M. Istel added this was quite impossible.

AMERICAN ARGUMENT

The United States, the United Kingdom and French Delegations have released official statements listing their objections to the Indian proposal for releasing some of the blocked sterling accounts now held in London.

The United States Delegation's statement read: "We are confident that the problem of wartime indebtedness can best be settled directly by the countries concerned. However we doubt the advisability of attempting this through the International Monetary Fund."

Asserting that the Fund should not even be used for such purposes as relief, reconstruction and indebtedness arising from the war, the United States Delegation said that the Fund might help some of these problems through promoting international trade.

It concluded: "To ask more of the Fund is imposing the danger of it failing to perform the specific tasks for which it is intended."

LEAVE IT TO THE PARTIES:

Lord Keynes followed the United States in replying to the Indian proposal. Lord Keynes said: "Such countries as the U.S.S.R. and Great Britain fought this war on the principle of unlimited liability and with a more reckless disregard of the economic consequences than others who more fortunately placed." He declared that Britain did not regret this imprudence because "in the larger field of human affairs nothing could have been less prudent than hesitation or careful counting of coasts." Lord Keynes disclosed that as a result of this attitude "the United Kingdom was greatly impoverished and other countries were considerably enriched at our expense."

Maintaining that a settlement of England's debts must remain a matter "between those directly concerned," he added that the Fund might "improve indirectly England's ability to meet her obligations." He said that the United Kingdom was grateful to those countries—especially India—who had aided her during the difficult period of the war.

NOT HERE, PLEASE!

M. Andre Istel the French Delegate, opposed India's proposal with the statement that "while the French Delegation sympathizes with India's difficulties, it entirely supports the position taken by the United States and the United Kingdom. Although France and other occupied countries have accumulated huge war balances against Germany, it it clear that the Fund should be concerned only with current account movements."

He said that India should address her request "to some other organisation."

Shroff's Warning

Raising what might be termed the strongest controversy of the International Monetary Conference yet disclosed, Mr. A. D. Shroff, Member of the Indian Delegation and a Director of Tata Industries, made a passionate plea to the Conference to establish provisions for clearing at least a part of India's blocked sterling balances which now amount to 4,000 million dollars.

Comparing India's position to that "of a man with a million dollar balance in the bank but not sufficient cash to pay his taxi fare," Mr. Shroff accused "the big guns" of the Conference of neglecting India's interests and warned them that if India was ignored "we cannot be expected to make our full contribution to strengthening the resources of the Fund."

Countering the United States objection that liquidation of the blocked balances would overtax the resources of the Fund, Mr. Shroff, asserted that only "a reasonable portion of the balances" would be liquidated. But he declared that anyway resources of the Fund were too small and inadequate for tackling India's problem. He likened the Fund's position to that of "a jellyfish sent to tackle a whale."

He said that the United Kingdom would not be able to satisfy all of India's post-war needs, although they would receive a large part of the Indian market because of "the close commercial ties between the two countries" and because India's funds would be used "for buying both capital and consumers goods from the United Kingdom."

INDIA'S PURCHASE OF SILVER

An International Monetary Conference spokesman discussed with a Press Conference to-day matter of Indian silver purchases.

He disclosed that India recently received 100 million ounces from the United States treasury under Lend-Lease.

He said that this silver—produced by the United States, Mexico and Canada—will be repaid by India "ounce by ounce."

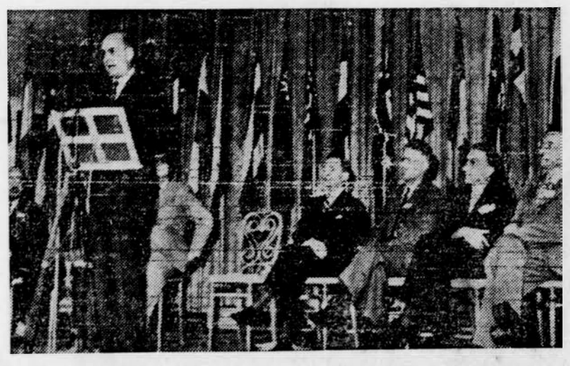
It is being used exclusively for coinage.

The official World Monetary Conference spokesman revealed to the press that the question of "blocked sterling balances" would be referred for settlement to Britain, India and the other countries concerned. He added that the United States Delegation, backed up by the vast majority of those at the Conference, felt that the sterling balances problem was too large to be handed by the proposed Fund, but were confident that a satisfactory settlement could be worked out between Great Britain and its Dominions.

Presenting the British point of view on this problem the spokesman said that the United Kingdom had taken on a "reckless" obligation in order to carry on the war. He disclosed that the United Kingdom had sold "all foreign assets it could sell" to pay off some of these obligations, retaining but minor dollar and gold assets used to carry on a small volume of foreign trade and pay off dollar and gold obligations to such countries as Switzerland and the United States.

He concluded that although India had not withdrawn its proposal, the Conference by an overwhelming majority had decided to pass over the question and go on to other matters such as the proposed International Bank which is being formally discussed for the first time at a meeting of Commission Two on Thursday under the presidency of Lord Keynes.

He said as matters stand now, practically all problems of principles with reference to the International Exchange Stabilisation Fund have been "successfully" settled. The details remain to be worked out.—Reuter.



UNITED NATIONS MONETARY AND FINANCIAL CONFERENCE: Henry Morgenthau, Jr., President of the United Nations Monetary and Financial Conference and Secretary of the U. S. Treasury, speaks before delegates from the 44 nations represented.—U. S. O. W. I. Radiophoto.

BATTLE OVER GOLD QUOTAS

Russia Puts Up Big Fight At Monetary Conference

BRETTON WOODS, (New Hampshire) July 10.

Observers disclosed that Russia put up an energetic fight at this morning's session of the World Monetary Conference.

The discussion concerned the amount of gold holdings and gold production each country should put at the disposal of the fund for fixing the exact quota of that country's subscription to the Fund.

Some occupied countries argued that the specifications proposed in the "questionnaires" should be reduced because they had not all the exact data available now.

The conference proposed that the countries should answer the questions to "the best of their ability."

This was opposed by the Russians who felt they did not want to disclose all the details of their gold holdings and production although they had them now.—Reuter.

MAHATMA'S HEALTH

"Perceptible Improvement In Anaemic Condition"

PANCHGANI, July 11.

With the beginning of the second week of Mahatma Gandhi's stay at Panchgani the question of what progress he has made in his health during this period is being discussed here. Latest enquiries made by the "United Press' indicate that there has been perceptible improvement in his anaemic condition.

Judging from the progress Gandhiji has so far made the medical opinion appears to prescribe a prolonged sojourn his health resort in spite of the present moist climate.

Meanwhile all efforts are being made to see that the Mahatma can enjoy as much rest as possible as it is felt by his attending doctors that quick convalescence is almost impossible even in the midst of a favourable climate if his system is not allowed adequate rest it so badly needs. There seems, therefore no possibility of his undertaking serious discussions on important matter until at a later stage when he gets rid of his present complications and gathers sufficient strength to stand the strain of serious discussions which exhausts him now considerably.

PRO-LEAGUE PRESS DEPLORES JINNAH'S ATTITUDE

RAJAJI'S PROPOSAL TO COME UP BEFORE LEAGUE EXECUTIVE AND COUNCIL

(From Our Correspondent)

LAHORE, July 11.

Pro-Muslim League newspapers appreciate Gandhiji's attitude in giving approval to Mr. Rajagopalachariar's proposal for Congress-League settlement and deplore Mr. Jinnah's attitude of stiffness.

According to well-informed Muslim circles the proposals will be discussed in the League Working Committee and Council when they meet in Lahore on July 29. On the whole Punjab welcomes the proposals with few exceptions.

JINNAH HAS NOTHING TO SAY AT PRESENT

SRINAGAR, July 11.

"I have nothing to say at present", said Mr. M. A. Jinnah when requested by the 'A. P. I.' correspondent to clarify his position with regard to the Jinnah-Rajagopalachariar correspondence.

MAJLIS PRESIDENT NOT SURPRISED

NEW DELHI: Mr. A. M. Khawaja, President of the All-India Muslim Majlis, in a statement to the press says:

"Our Working Committee is meeting at Delhi on the 18th and 19th July. Without committing the Majlis, I cannot refrain from expressing my personal feeling that I am not surprised at the rejection of Rajaji's offer by Jinnahsahab. My view that Mr. Jinnah for reasons best known to him, merely wants to block the way to India's freedom and that "Pakistan" is merely a cloak for the bondage of India and the holy lands of Islam, stands proved beyond any shadow of doubt.

Though I sympathise with Rajaji for the rebuff, I may say, with respect, that he deserved it for forgetting that nothing better could be expected from one who has never made a secret of his lack of courtesy. Muslim Majlis has given the correct lead not only to Muslims but indirectly to all freedom-loving Indians, and the fact that, in spite of the many difficulties in its way, it is daily gaining in popularity and strength, must serve as an eyeopener to the enemies of India's freedom whatever may be their category, colour, caste or creed.

It is quite obvious that Mr. Jinnah or his League cannot face or agree to a plebiscite, after the declaration of independence, even in Muslim-majority provinces, on the question of partitioning India."—A. P.

FAZLUL HUQ'S CALL TO JINNAH

NEW DELHI, July 11: "If Mr. Jinnah is sincere in his professions about the Pakistan as the only solution for communal trouble in India he should come out from his hidings and take the field openly against the enemies of Islam. The Pakistan idea has been denounced by the Hindus, Sikhs, Europeans and even by large sections of the Muslims and it is the duty of Mr. Jinnah to call upon the stalwarts of the Muslim League to fight for his great ideal till he has led the Muslims of India to victory."

Thus observed Mr. A. K. Fazlul Huq, former Premier of Bengal, addressing a Muslim meeting held under the auspices of the Ahrar Party in the Juma Masjid.

Continuing Mr. Huq said that he agreed with the Rajagopalacharia Formula sent to Mr. Jinnah and said that it was time for all sections of the Indian community to get together and demand complete independence of India.

Concluding Mr. Huq said that he entirely agreed with Dr. S. P. Mukherjee's statement on the food situation in Bengal.—United Press.

U. S. RECOGNISES FRENCH COMMITTEE

WASHINGTON, July 11.

President Roosevelt said to-day that the United States has decided to recognise the French Committee of National Liberation as "De Facto" authority and Government in the liberated areas of France, pending elections.—Reuter.

Lords Pass India Bill

LONDON, July 11: The House of Lords to-day passed the third reading of the India (Miscellaneous Provisions) Bill without discussion. It makes minor technical amendments to the Government of India Act of 1935. The Bill now returns to the Commons.

WALLACE REPORTS TO ROOSEVELT

WASHINGTON, July 10.

President Roosevelt and Vice-President Wallace conferred to-day for two hours. After leaving the White House Mr. Wallace said: We had a very lengthy and important conference about China."

He described the situation there as "very grave."—Reuter.

R. A. F. ATTACK ON BERLIN

1,100 U. S. Bombers Raid Munich

LONDON, July 11: An Air Ministry 'communique' to-day stated: "Last night Mosquitos of the R.A.F. Bomber Command attacked Berlin. Mines were laid in enemy waters. One of our aircraft is missing."

It is officially announced that more than 1,100 United States heavy bombers with strong fighter escort attacked Munich area to-day.

AMERICAN OFFENSIVE NORTH OF SAINT LO

LONDON, July 11.

Reuter's Special Correspondent with the first United States Army in Normandy, cables:—

American troops launched an attack north-east of Saint Lo to-day, broadening the entire offensive front to about forty miles. The attack began at dawn and some ground was gained. It was launched simultaneously with the continued drive from the north of Saint Lo, which was directed across Normandy towards the sea.

A German counter-attack supported by a handful of tanks was made just north-west of Pont Hebert. It was repulsed by United States troops with flame throwers and bazookas. Four German Mark Six tanks were knocked out.

Supported by tanks American troops, expanding the Vire bridgehead, pressed forward at some points as much as one mile during the night and early in the morning. Two German counter-attacks in the salient, one about 03.00 and the other by tanks supported by infantry at about 01.30, were beaten off.

ON ODON FRONT.

Reuter's Special Correspondent on the Odon front says:

With most of their escape bridges down and faced with the threat of being cut off in the loop between the rivers Orne and Odon near their confluence, the Germans are using tanks and infantry in the fight for every inch of ground. In spite of the loss of Maltot, which the Allies took at nine o'clock yesterday morning and lost at seven o'clock last night. General Montgomery's bridgehead position south of the Odon is stronger than ever. The most strategic point in the whole sectors—112—a 300 feet feature surmounted by a crucifix, is finally in Allied hands after determined and repeated counter-attacks all last night.

GERMAN COUNTER-ATTACKS.

The Germans have stiffened their resistance and launched a series of determined counter-attacks in the last twelve hours. In extremely bitter fighting up to 35 German tanks have been knocked out.

The Canadians stormed west to capture Rocreuil and Louvigny a few hours before Marshal Rommel hurled in his heaviest counter-attack supported by 25 Tiger Tanks against Maltot. The British fell back to the northern out-skirts.

The attack on Maltot came after the British force in possession of the town had undergone an intense bombardment from German motar and shell fire.

Another unusually strong counter-attack was thrown in against the commanding position "hill 112" north-east of Esquay. British armour and artillery met the first waves of the Germans, and infantry in extremely close and bloody fighting dispersed and threw back the last of the German force. The feature is firmly in British hands.

ROOSEVELT FOR FOURTH TERM

WASHINGTON, July 11: President Roosevelt indicated at his Press Conference here to-day that he would accept renomination and would serve a fourth term if elected.—Reuter.

LATEST COMMERCIAL

NEW YORK COTTON (OCTOBER).

New York, July 11.

Previous Closing	21.73
To-day's Opening	21.74
Difference	+1
To-day's Closing	21.89
Difference	+16

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

New York, July 11.

New York Stock Exchange opening prices:—

General Motors $65#1/4.
Anaconda Copper mining $27-5/8
United States Steel Common $63-1/4.
United States Steel Preference unquoted.

SOVIET CROSS INTO LATVIA

Russians Create Record By Advancing 32 Miles In 24 Hours

MOSCOW, July 11: The Red Army has crossed into Latvia and is fanning out beyond the border, says Reuter's Special Correspondent.

The speed of advance over broken terrain is creating new records for the Soviet-German war. One unit pressing on south-east of Dvinsk has just covered 32 miles in 24 hours.

RUSSIANS CLOSE IN ON BREST LITOVSK.

Russian forces driving along the shortest route to Warsaw are to-day closing in on the vital town of Brest Litovsk, key to Central Poland. Gen. Rokossovsky's breakthrough at Slonim and Luninets is aiming at another encirclement of the large German force in this sector. Between Slonim and Brest Litovsk the Germans have nothing much to fortify as the area is covered with widely scattered villages and small towns.

Meanwhile the German rout towards Pinsk along the southern route to Brest Litovsk is a retreat along a tightrope across dangerous marshes.

SOVIET DRIVE TOWARDS KOVNO.

The Red Army is to-day within 40 miles of Kovno, the pre-war captital of Lithuania.

Leaving a strong force in Vilna to finish the mopping up of the barricaded German garrison, Soviet forces are making a swift thrust towards Kovno, which is more than half way between Vilna and the East Prussian frontier.

At Vilna itself, now far behind the front, the Germans are to-day fighting out their last hours with more and more white flags appearing in windows or draped over balconies. Thousands of armed Lithuanian civilians are joining the Red Army around the town.

Further south in the Pripet Marshes the Soviet drive on Pinsk has turned into pursuit. The Germans are making the utmost use of mines which they have scattered thickly between the marshes.

SOVIET PLANS BIG POPULATION DRIVE

(From A Special Correspondent)

LONDON, July 11.

Russia plans a great new population drive to repair some ravages of war. In a sweeping decree the Soviet Government have placed motherhood in the forefront of the national life of the country.

Increased premiums are being paid for child-bearing starting with the third child instead of the seventh, as now. Confinement vacations from work have been increased for eleven weeks. Food rations are doubled during the last three months of pregnancy and the first four months of nursing.

The duty and honour of motherhood is spot-lighted by the creation of "motherhood medal" for mothers having five or six children.

"Order of Maternity Glory" has been created for mothers with seven, eight or nine children and "Order of Mother Heroine" for mothers with ten or more children.

TAX ON CHILDLESS

In future not merely childless people will be required to pay special taxes (which amount to six per cent of their income), but parents with only one child will be called upon to contribute one and a half per cent of their income and parents with two children, one per cent.

New marriage laws stress the importance of registered marriages. Divorce can be obtained only after the Court's hearing and after investigation of the motives and attempt at reconciliation.

SAPRU DEPLORES WAVELL'S "NO" TO MAHATMA

Still Wants Gandhiji To Approach Viceroy With Proposals For Settlement Having Support Of All Parties

"It is idle to expect that Government in India as it is constituted on the Secretary of State will make a present to us of what we want", says Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru in the course of a lengthy statement.

VICEROY'S REFUSAL

He has, therefore, framed a seven-point suggestion on which he wants Mahatma Gandhi to act. He regrets Lord Wavell's refusal to meet Gandhiji and considers it very ill-advised and shortsighted. "The refusal has already produced deplorable impression on the Indian mind", he says.

THE CONTRAST

Referring to the correspondence between Gandhiji and the Government, Sir Tej says: "I have admired the great dignity and unfailing courtesy which he (Gandhiji) has displayed in that correspondence which is in marked contrast to the discourteous and hectoring language and tone of the Home Secretary's letters."

COMMUNAL SETTLEMENT

On the 'C. R.'-Jinnah correspondence Sir Tej does not express any opinion. But he is "glad that the stagnant waters of the pool have been stirred" and that "the Mahatma is very much alive to the necessity of a communal settlement and is anxious for a fair and just settlement."

SAPRU'S STATEMENT

ALLAHABAD, July 11.

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru in the course of a long statement says:

The publication this morning of the correspondence between Mr. Rajagopalachari and Mr. Jinnah shows that the Mahatma is very much alive to the necessity of a communal settlement and is anxious for a fair and just settlement. I express no opinion on that correspondence deliberately beyond saying that I am glad that the stagnant waters of the pool have been stirred. I have no doubt that the vast majority of Hindus and Muslims alike will welcome a settlement on just and reasonable terms.

A settlement may or may not be perfect, but it is far better that there should be some attempt made at settlement and still far better that some settlement should be arrived at than that each party should continue to sulk in its tent.

THE FIRST STEP

I am glad to say that the Mahatma has already taken the first step. Whether this will in the end succeed or fail, I cannot say, but I see no evidence of any kind of move on the part of Government. On the contrary it has pained me very much to find that Gandhiji wrote to the Viceroy for permission to see him and to interview his Working Committee, but the permission was refused.

Personally I think the Viceroy has been very ill-advised and shortsighted in taking this line and his refusal has already produced deplorable impression on the Indian mind. Much more can be effected by personal talks and discussions than by long-range correspondence conducted at times with a suppressed or open feeling of bitterness.

I must not be understood to say that I have agreed with every single line of argument or reasoning in the Mahatma's letters, but I have certainly admired the great dignity and unfailing courtesy which he has displayed in that correspondence which is in marked contrast to the discourteous and hectoring language and tone of the Home Secretary's letters.

My suggestions, therefore, are:—

WHAT MAHATMA SHOULD DO.

(1) That the Working Committee should be released or in any case the Mahatma be allowed to contact them;

(2) That the Mahatma should be permitted to see the Viceroy;

(3) That the Mahatma, who has already seen a large number of political leaders, should have personal talks with Mr. Jinnah if the latter is agreeable;

(4) That the Mahatma should himself offer the most generous terms to all the minorities and invite all the parties to work in the common cause of the country irrespective of party spirit;

(5) That he should take steps to persuade the majority parties to assume responsibility and Coalition Ministries be established during the interim period, as a temporary expedient until the constitution is finally framed and adopted by the people;

(6) That he should prepare a memorandum with the support not only of his own party, but with the support of all the parties containing the broad features of the settlement and present it to the Viceroy making it clear that neither he nor the Allies need have the slightest fear of the attitude of this country towards the war; and

(7) That the Mahatma should make an appeal to the public at large and to the press for a period of truce between the different communities and for the production of a proper atmosphere for the consideration of the big issues which lie ahead.

Frankly we must do some such thing on our side. It is idle to expect that Government in India as it is constituted or the Secretary of State will make a present to us of what we want.—A P.

Viceroy Replies To Sapru

(From Our Correspondent.)

ALLAHABAD, July 11.

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru is reported to have received the Viceroy's reply to his memorandum for solution of the Indian deadlock. This memorandum was sent on the basis of decision of the Non-Parties Conference held at Lucknow last April over which Sir Tej presided.

Sir Tej has issued his lengthy statement yesterday shortly after recenpt of the Viceroy's reply and therein Sir Tej has repeated some of the arguments embodied in the memorandum.

The impression here is that Sir T. B. Sapru's latest memorandum has misfired like so many of his previous attempts to make Government wiser by arguments. The Viceroy apparently stuck to his guns and Sir Tej's memorandum, like so many other well-reasoned documents from Gandhiji, has been put into cold storage.

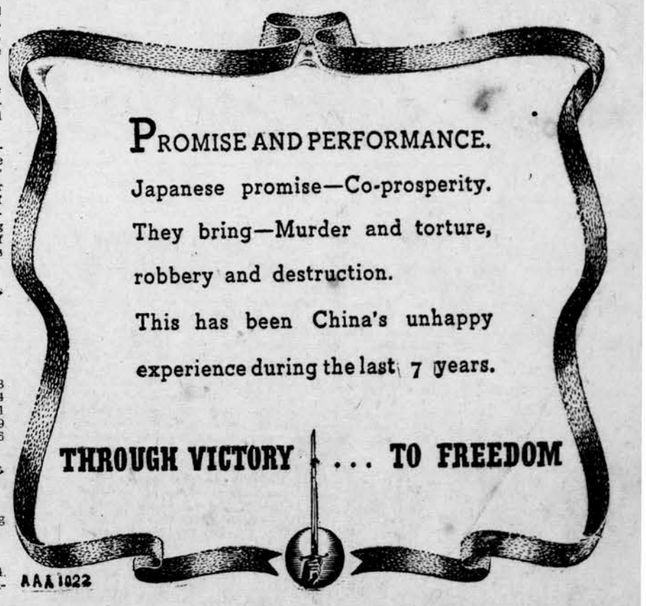
War In Europe May End In October

BRISBANE, July 11.

Allied military leaders are optimistic that the war in Europe may end this year—even in October—according to Sir Keith Murdock, the Australian newspaper proprietor who has just returned from Britain, the Middle East, Italy and the United States.

He thought that combined British and American forces would still be needed to defeat Japan. It was the firm policy that in the creation of strategic bases Australia should encourage America and Britain to be strong in the Western Pacific, he said.

"Australia should be definite in her viewpoint, but the sooner we get away from such crudities as an Australian—New Zealand pact, the better for the position in the world".—Reuter.



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With clothes the price they are to-day, it is just throwing money away to let the dhobi beat holes in them. You must make clothes last—you must take care of them. There's no need for these rough dhobi-methods of washing, anyhow. You can get all the dirt out of the dirtiest clothes *gently* with Sunlight Soap. Sunlight's lively "self-acting" lather just *lifts* dirt out of dirty clothes—makes them as clean as the very best of dhobis can—and does no harm to the fabric while getting the dirt out. Read the simple directions below, and start the Sunlight "Soap-and-Save" way of washing clothes to-day —in your home.

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Hydari Sticks To 70 Per Cent Cut In Paper

Puts In Plea Of Poor Consumer For Drastic Control

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

Addressing to-day, a conference of representatives of the printing and publishing trades which have been affected by the recent Paper Control Order, Sir Akbar Hydari, Secretary of the Department of Industries and Civil Supplies said:— "I must make it clear that our discussions must be based on the acceptance of the main feature of the order which is that there must be a cut of 70 per cent in consumption, not necessarily of each individual but taking the consumers of paper as a whole. We are prepared within the frame-work of the order and without giving up the objective of an over-all reduction in consumption to 30 per cent to be as accommodating as we can".

Sir Akbar however expressed that the situation was not without hope. "Government has been trying", he revealed "for some time past, to arrange on Government account, the import from North America of a substantial tonnage of paper. If that eventuates as I hope it will, we will lose no time in softening the severity of the cut in consumption".

After the address of Sir Akbar, representatives put forward their views regarding the Order. A Committee to examine the Order, clause by clause, was appointed.

In the course of discussion Mr. Manu Subedar of the Indian Merchants' Chamber said that the Order should not have come into force now. He pleaded for its postponement till August 12, so that there would be no confusion. He pointed out the necessity of economising paper so far as Government's consumption was concerned.

Mr. A. L. Hutson, speaking on behalf of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, said that it was necessary to bear in mind that 70 per cent of the business correspondence was at present with Government. He urged the appointment of Deputy Paper Controllers in principal cities.

The representative of the Periodical Press Association of India, Calcutta, Mr. Geoffrey Tyson wanted that quotas for printers and publishers should be separated and that there should be no restriction on advertisements.

The printers' representation was made by Mr. H. W. Smith. Others who participated in the discussion included spokesmen of the British Life Association, Calcutta, the Indian Language Newspapers' Association, the Bombay Publishers' Association and the United Provinces Publishers' Association.

It was pointed out by Mr. S. K. Dehlavi of the Indian Insurance Companies' Association that the insurance companies would be affected by the Order.

The following are relevant extracts from Sir Akbar Hydari's speech:—

"I have with me here those of my officers who are directly concerned with the administration of the Order, including the Paper Controller and if as I hope, we can come to a working agreement within the framework of the Order the arrangements consequent thereon will be carried out without loss of time and with a minimum of correspondence. I must make it clear however that our discussions must be based on the acceptance of the main feature of the Order which is that there must be a cut of 70 per cent in consumption not necessarily of each individual but taking the consumers of paper as a whole.

There seems to be an impression among some of our critics that this Order was something which was hatched in the dark recesses of the Secretariat and produced without notice on an unsuspecting public. That is not the case. The public have known for many months past that Government intended to control the distribution and the use of paper. None of us in the Department has ever made any secret of it. Nor is it a fact that this Order is the creation of the bureaucratic brain acting unaided. We have for the last three months or more been in active consultation with those who might be expected to know a great deal about the distribution and the use of paper. We have also drawn largely on the experience of the United Kingdom in the framing of the Control Order.

It has been widely criticized as unworkable. To quote Oliver Cromwell "I beseech Ye in the Bowels of Christ, think! perchance Ye may be mistaken": that the cry that this is an unworkable Order has its basis not in the impracticability of its provisions, but because the cut in consumption has shocked you: but Gentlemen, the position of the civil consumer of paper is at the present moment such that until supplies improve only Draconian measures will ensure that the poor consumer of paper will get something of what he needs. I have not been impressed by some of the representations which we have received in which presses and publishers have questioned the need for such drastic economy, because they state that they have always been able to obtain paper. Yes, but at whose expense? It is at the expense of those very educational institutions and cultural publications whose interests, it is alleged that Government are neglecting. It is difficult for consumers who are neither rich nor powerful to make their voices heard and it is exactly they, the schools, the small businessman, the Universities, the man who cannot get his book published because he cannot afford the high prices at which alone he can obtain supplies—it is these classes whose wants, it is hoped, if this Order is worked efficiently and with your good-will will be better served than they have been recently.

We have tried the voluntary method of paper distribution. The distribution of paper has so far been undertaken by the Paper Control and Distribution Association. They have tried to do their best but with diminishing supplies and increasing demands, it is abundantly clear that distribution to be effective must be done by Government under a statutory umbrella.

We have also been criticised for neglecting to increase production of paper. Let me give a few figures. The production of paper in India during the three years 1936-37 to 1938-39 averaged 54.000 tons. After the outbreak of the war, and thanks to Government assistance and encouragement and the rationalisation as far as it was practicable of the varieties of paper manufactured the annual production was doubled, till it amounted to over 100.000 tons per annum. Unfortunately owing to the shortage of coal production has dropped and for the current year, 1944-45 we cannot expect more than 70.000 tons from indigenous production. You may be interested to know that while all the Industries have had to bear a cut to meet the coal shortage Paper is one of the few Industries which Government regard of such importance that the cut imposed on it is much less than on most others.

So much for production. Now let us look at the picture so far as imports are concerned. For the three years 1936-37 to 1938-39, the average annual imports of paper into India amounted to 75.500 tons. The estimated import through trade channels for 1944-45 is 9.000 tons. The actual figure for 1943-44 was 8.800 tons. Now let me deal with a point about which to be quite blunt a good deal of nonsense has been talked. It is alleged that there is plenty of paper to be had in the United Kingdoms, if only Government would issue import licences in sufficient number and with the speed with which business houses are accustomed to do their business.

What are the facts? His Majesty's Government give us a quarterly quota which for July-October 1943 was 440 tons, for November 1943--February 1944 400 tons and March-June 1944 500 tons. We have been informed by the Secretary of State that the allocation for November 1943 to February 1944 has been fully utilised. In a letter dated the 14th of June, it is stated on the authority of the leading manufacturers of the United Kingdom that no difficulties have been experienced in obtaining Indian import licences and that all orders on the manufacturers' books are covered by licences. The Chief Controller of Imports has been kind enough to inform me further that he has been issuing licences considerably in excess of the quantities allocated to India. I submit Gentlemen that this particular cock (of Government dilatoriness) simply won't fight. Therefore to sum up: the present position for 1944-45 is that with imports by the trade of 9.000 tons and a production of 70,000 tons, the available supplies of paper in sight are of the order of 79.000 tons. The 70 per cent of Indian production reserved for Government requirements amounts to 49.000 tons leaving the quantity for the public including imports by the trade at 30.000 tons. As against this our pre-war consumption of paper was 110.000 tons. Here Gentlemen, you have the answer to the limit placed under the Order for civil consumption. It is not a limit arbitrarily fixed. It is a limit imposed by the hard realities of the situation. I hope that we will be able to show you in the course of discussion that the provisions of the Order are unworkable and that there is scope within the Order itself for the exercise of discretion which even during the short time between the promulgation of the Order and now we have exercised in several instances and so tempered the wind. The fact must however be faced that your profits will be reduced by the operation of the Order; for under it, you will not be able to print and publish as much as the fortunate ones among you who had stocks of paper in the past have been able to consume during the last 4 1/2 years; but as against a dimunition of your profits and inconveniences to the business community incidental on any Control, we hope that the Order will bring relief to many who are now in dire need of paper.

The situation is not however without hope. Government has been trying for sometime past to arrange on Government account the import from North America of a substantial tonnage of paper. If that eventuates as I houe it will, we will lose no time in softening the severity of the cut in consumption. Let me assure you once again that we do not like imposing the present cut. I have given you some account of the attempts we have made in avoiding having to impose it. I have also just now told you that if our luck holds and we obtain the expected imports we may be able to raise the present minimum overall figure. You should gather assurance from the way we have worked the Newsprint Control. We have lightened its severity whenever we thought we could prudently do so; and even when we lost a large quantity of paper in the recent Bombay explosion, we decided that this loss notwithstanding the concessions allowed to the users of newsprint should not be withdrawn.

I know that the Order has hit you hard, but I have tried to explain the reasons which compelled us to take this step and I repeat again that we are prepared within the framework of the Order and without giving up the objective of an overall reduction in consumption to 30 per cent to be as accommodating as we can."

The Conference will meet on Wednesday afternoon.

Himmler's Drive Against Espionage

BERNE:—Herr Himmler, the Nazi Gestapo Chief, has launched a nationwide campaign against foreign espionage, says a Berlin message. "Spies have been hearing", the German people are told and "are on the alert for careless talks". I. P. S.

Bayor's Chief Killed In Air Raid

BERNE:—A Berlin message says that Dr. Hugo Berg, the Managing Director of the Bayor Medical Division of the famous German concern, I. G. Forbin-industries, was killed in a recent air raid on Berlin.—I. P. S.

All-American Hospital In Britain

LONDON:—An All-American hospital at a cost of 150.000 pounds has been established somewhere in England for U.S. soldiers wounded in the Second Front operations. It is situated at a beauty spot and the wounded are flown direct from the front.—I. P. S.

"Nationalism, A Strong Human Feeling"

LONDON, (By Mail):—"Nationalism is a very strong human feeling and advocates of world order who neglect it will do so only at their undoing".

Thus declared Mr. G. D. H. Cole, the noted Economist. Proceeding he says: "The great question was whether the legitimate claims of nationality could be met without carving the world up into a large number of separate sovereign states, mostly too weak to stand alone".

"The best hope seemed to lie in encouraging all tendencies towards group action which would bind nations together for particular purposes."—I. P. S.

DOES INDIGESTION WALLOP YOU BELOW THE BELT?

Help Your Forgotten "28" For The Kind Of Relief That Helps Make You Rarin' To Go

More than half of your digestion is done below the belt—in your 28 feet of bowels. So when indigestion strikes, try something that helps digestion in the stomach AND below the belt.

What you may need is Carter's Little Liver Pills to give needed help to that "forgotten 28 feet" of bowels.

Take one Carter's Little Liver Pill before and one after meals. Take them according to directions. They help wake up a larger flow of the 3 main digestive juices in your stomach AND bowels—help you digest what you have eaten in Nature's own way.

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GO EASY WITH THE **BOVRIL**

TO AVOID GOING WITHOUT IT

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Now is the time for the young men of India to start building for prosperity. The future of youth is in the AIR and never before has there been such a time of unbelievable opportunity at the present. Many hundreds of young men have already become pilots in the Indian Air Force. These are the men who are destined to be the ace pilots and air line executives of tomorrow. Never let it be said that you failed your country when she needed you or neglected to help yourself to success when it was within your grasp.

QUALIFICATIONS: Education of a reasonably high standard; first class knowledge of written and spoken English is essential. Age between 17½ and 28 years. A high standard of physical fitness is required as candidates must withstand stress of flying on active service. Normal vision and colour perception are necessary—spectacles must not be worn. Heart, lungs and general condition must be good. Normal hearing is essential. Minimum height is 63 inches.

PAY:—Selected candidates enter as Officer Cadets on Rs. 5/4 - per day plus Rs. 55/- p.m. if married. Those who successfully complete elementary flying training are commissioned Acting Pilot Officer on Rs. 405 - p.m. They serve, in this capacity, a probationary period of six months rising to Pilot Officer on Rs. 490/- p.m. Promotion to Flying Officer on Rs. 530/- p.m. takes place after six months satisfactory service as Pilot Officer. Married Officers receive higher rates of pay.

Fly with the I.A.F

Get the application form (I.A.F.Z.-2290) from your District Magistrate, Commissioner of Police, Recruiting Officer or General Post Office, and post it to the Secretary of your nearest Provincial Selection Board.

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Or
I. A. F., G. D. Officer Recruiting Touring Party, C/o D. T. R. O., Esplanade Maidan, Dhobi Talao, Bombay No. 1

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MARATHI MATINEES AT ONE P.M.

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NEW WEST END

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SHANTA APTE, VANMALA, PAHARI

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Daily 3-30, 6-30 9-30 p.m.

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CHARLIE, ISHWARLAL, SHAMIM

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Direction: VIJAY BHATT

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Hindi: 4, 7 p.m.

Marathi 10 p.m.

Sat., Sun., Fri., 1 p.m.

15TH WEEK AT NOVELTY

44th WEEK OF FAME

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Shakuntala

Starring: JAYASHREE

Daily: 4, 7, 10. Sat., Sun., Fri., 1-15 p.m.

SWASTIK (OLD PATHE)

CITY AND SUBURBS

To-day

Hindu: Ashad Vad 7, 2000.
Muslim: Rajjab 20, 1363.
Parsi: Lehman 12, 1414.
Sunrise: 7-9 a.m. Sunset: 8-20 p.m.
Highside: 5-28, 17-52.
Lowtide: 11-14, 24-30.
Municipal Standing Committee 2-30 p.m. (B. T.).

To-day's Engagements

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

Common Jurors' attention is drawn to the Notice appearing in the Public Notifications Column.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS: Question and Answer Meeting. Jehangir Wadia Building, Flora Fountain, Wednesday, 6-15 p.m.

DASTURJI BODE'S LECTURE: On "Function of Sraosha in the Universe and an explanation of the Sraosha Yasat", at Mazdazhan Temple Hall, to-day (Wednesday), at 6-15 p.m.

RIDING ON FOOTBOARDS OF CARRIAGES: During the month of June 1944, 23 persons were prosecuted in the Bombay Courts and convicted for travelling on footboards of running trains on the G. I. P. Railway

ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY: Mr. B. V. Jadhav, Ex-Minister of Education will read a paper on "Shiva or Mahdeo" at the Society's Meeting this evening at 6 p.m. (S. T.), in the rooms of the B. B. Royal Asiatic Society, Town Hall, Bombay.

SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE: The Voluntary Social Workers' Training Class will meet to-day, at the League's Head Office, Sandhurst Road, when Dr. K. S. Mhaskar, M. A., M. D., B. Sc., will deliver a lecture on "Nutrition and Dietetics" from 6 to 7 p.m. (S. T.).

INDIAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY: Meeting in the Royal Institute of Science (Room No. 49) at 5-30 p.m. to mourn the death of Sir P. C. Ray when Dr. Mata Prasad will give an account of the life and work of the deceased. It is open to all.

Government House News

GANESHKHIND, July 11.

The Governor of Bombay attended by his Personal Staff left Bombay and arrived at Government House, Ganeshkhind, the same evening.

Third Officer Phelps and Third Officer Bousfield arrived at Government House, Ganeshkhind.

Unstamped Summer Seasonal Goods

Unstamped Summer Seasonal goods, which formerly had to be disposed of by 30th June 1944, are now included within the scope of the Textile Commissioner's notification dated 22nd May, 1944, authorising all dealers finally to dispose of certain types of cloth by the 31st December 1944.

Charcoal Trade Application Forms

The Government of Bombay has extended to July 20 the date for the receipt of completed application forms under the Charcoal Trade Licensing Order, 1944, which affects Bombay City and Suburban District, and the Thana, Kolaba and Surat Districts.

No forms received after July 20 will be entertained and it will be illegal to deal in charcoal without a licence on or after August 1, the date on which the Order comes into force.

Defence Loans Committee Meeting

A special meeting of the Government of India Defence Loans Bombay Provincial Committee was held in Bombay on July 10 under the Chairmanship of His Excellency the Governor. The meeting considered the progress hitherto made in preparing the ground for the launching of the Small Savings Scheme, both in the City and in the Districts. It was learnt that the necessary receipt books and other material had now been received and authorised selling agents in the city were receiving their certificates from Monday, July 10. Various suggestions for accelerating the work in Bombay City were considered.

His Excellency the Governor expressed the hope that the Committee's efforts would place Bombay City in the leading position in India in respect of the successful working of the Small Savings Scheme.

Liesl Stary's Pianoforte Recital

Miss Liesl Stary gave her first pianoforte recital at the C. J. Hall on Monday evening to an overflowing house. As soloist at the last Symphony Orchestra Concert, she exhibited brilliant technique and deep feeling in her interpretation, and once more rose to a very high level at the recital on Monday. She has the continental style of body movement in rhythm with her playing, which may prove distracting to those not accustomed to it, but her fingering is brilliant and striking.

The remarkable purity of her notes and clear enunciation were evident in her rendering of Bach, Beethoven's Sonata Pathetique has hardly ever been executed so well in Bombay before. It was delightful to hear her renderings of such a varied list of composers comprised in the programme ranging from lyrical purity to dramatic emphasis. All the items on the programme were performed with technical brilliance and it is difficult to pick out any, but Schumann's Etudes Symphoniques, Mendelssohn's Scherzo and Chopin's Ballade were very warmly applauded, and Albeniz's Seguidina was given a rendering that differed from the usual, and better.

Music lovers are looking forward to her next appearance later on this month with the Bombay String Quartet.

No Progress Without Freedom

"Become one, think collectively and work for the welfare of all your countrymen." This was the wholesome advice, given by Dr. Khan Saheb, Ex-Premier of the North-West Frontier Province, at a tea party given in his honour by Mr. Nagindas T. Master, Mayor of Bombay, at the Corporation Hall, on Tuesday evening.

Prominent among those present were Dr. G. V. Desmukh, Dr. M. D. D. Gilder, Mr. Husseinbhai Laljee, Mr. Jamnadas Mehta and Mr. Motichand Kapadia.

Welcoming Dr. and Mrs. Khan Saheb Mr. Nagindas Master eulogised his qualities and his services and said that he was one of the leading politicians of the country and a great Congressman.

Dr. Khan Saheb in the course of his reply said that although the Government had not put a ban on his speaking his dentist had restricted his right. But there was one subject to which he could not help referring —the Freedom of India. Whatever other differences they might have he was sure that everybody would agree that no material constructive progress could be made without freedom.

He commented on the strange and tragic anomaly that all human genius and skill was at present being used for mutual destruction. This was the result of human greed. The remedy was that they should cease to think in terms of individuals or in terms of communities or races but the welfare of all.

Abdul Ghaffarkhan's Daughter Betrothed

PESHAWAR, July 11.

The only daughter of Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan is betrothed to Mr. Yaha Jan Khan, M.A., Aligarh University, who belongs to a well-known family of Peshawar City. He has worked for some time as Head Master in the Islamia High School, Peshawar, but resigned when called upon to do so by the Congress leaders. He is a prominent Congress worker and had fought for a seat in the Frontier Assembly by-elections from Peshawar City on Congress ticket.—Orient Press.

Kasturba Gandhi National Memorial Fund

The following donations were received by the Bombay Committee upto the 11th July 1944:—

As per List No. 7, dated 4th July 1944, Rs 4,51,583; M/s. New India Assurance Co. Ltd., Rs. 10,000; M/s. R. Ratilal & Co., Rs. 2,500; Members of Federation of Retail Cloth Dealers' Associations (2nd inst.) Rs. 2,105; Hiralaxmi Virchand Shah (thro. "Janmabhoomi") Rs. 1,001; Sjt. Shoorji Vallabdas, Rs. 1,001; Sjt. J. A. Sabavala, Rs. 1,000; Bombay Provision Merchants' Association, Rs. 846; Sjt. D. S. Purbhoodas, Rs. 751; Sjt. Bhogilal Rajaram (Borivali) Rs. 751; Amt. Collected at Nadiad from the Parts of Bengal Sansker Party (thro. "Janmabhoomi") Rs. 531; Sjt. R. K. Motishaw, Rs. 501; Sjt. Pranlal Devkaran Nanjee, Rs. 501; Sjt. Champaklal Devidas, Rs. 501; M/s. H. M. Patell & Co., Rs. 501; Sjt. One Gentleman (thro. "Janmabhoomi"), Rs. 501; M/s. Master Sathe & Bhoota, 501; M/s. Shah Narsi Mooljl & Co., (thro. "Janmabhoomi"), Rs. 500; M/s. Indravadan & Bros., Rs. 500; Dadar Gujarati Mandal (Dadar), Rs. 500; Sjt. Dhirajlal Vijubhai, Rs. 401; Sjt. Bhimji Ramdas, Rs. 251; Sjt. Dwarkadas Goculdas, Rs. 251; Sjt. Jagannath Narmadashanker, Rs. 251; Sjt. Devidas Pranlal, Rs. 251; Morarji Damodar Trust, Rs. 250; The Bombay Automobiles, Rs. 251; Sjt. Jivanlal Chunilal Zaveri, Rs. 151; The Grass Merchants' Association (1st inst.) Rs. 125; Sjt. Valji Dhanji, Rs. 101; Sjt. Mangaldas Kesavlal, Rs. 101; Sjt. H. M. Dolatjadas, Rs. 101; Sjt. Jeshtaram Sunderjee, Rs. 101; Sjt. One Parsi Gentleman, Rs. 101; Sjt. Kantilal Kashidas, Rs. 101; Sjt. Bhimji Kara, Rs. 101; M/s. National Engineering Works, Rs. 101; Dr. T. O. Shah, Rs. 101; Staff of Adrema Ltd., Rs. 101; Sjt. Pragji Dharamsey, Rs. 100; Sjt. T. G. Patel, Rs. 101; Anonymous (thro. The President of I. M. C.), Rs. 100; Sjt. Hiralal Hargovindas, Rs. 51; Sjt. One Gentleman, Rs. 51; Sjt. Tricumdas Premjee, Rs. 51; Sjt. Laxman M. Mahatre, Rs. 51; Sjt. Shivabhai Ashabhai, (Borivali), Rs. 51; Sjt. Narandas Gordhandas, Rs. 51; Sjt. M. K. Kotrak, Rs. 51; M/s. Adarts Ltd., Rs. 51; Sjt. Jivanlal Narottamdas, Rs. 51; Sjt. Chandulal Manilal Parikh, Rs. 51; Sjt. One Gentleman, Rs. 51; Staff of Reserve Bank of India, (Central Office), Rs. 43; Donations under Rs. 25, Rs. 646. Total Rs. 4,81,318.

Editors Discuss Censorship Of Messages

KARACHI, July 10.

The Standing Committee of the All-India Newspaper Editors' Conference met for the second day at 11 a. m. on Monday. Among the subjects discussed was the censorship of incoming and outgoing messages, establishment of the Provincial Press Advisory Committees in the Punjab, Bihar and Orissa. It decided to hold its next session at Lahore on 21st and 22nd October, 1944.

The Conference adjourned with a vote of thanks to Mr. K. Punniah and the management of the "Sind Observer" and the Chair.—A. P.

BOMBAY EXPLOSIONS INQUIRY

Commission To Issue Two Reports; Findings Into Causes Of Disaster Forwarded To Government Of India

The terms of reference of the Commission of Inquiry into the Bombay Disaster are as follows:

"To inquire into and report on the causes of the fire and explosion in the Bombay Docks on April 14, 1944 and into the adequacy of the action taken before, during and after the disaster."

The Commission has now completed its investigations into the causes of the disaster and into the adequacy of the action taken before and during the disaster, which has been fixed as the time of the first explosion.

It has been decided that the Commission shall issue two reports: that is to say, a first report dealing with the period abovementioned, which report is now being sent to the Government of India, and a second report with regard to the adequacy of the action taken after disaster up to the time when the threat of the fire spreading to Alexandra Dock and into the town to Mahomedalli Road had been averted.

The Commission to-day (Tuesday) commenced its sittings into the circumstances of the second period and will proceed to take the evidence of personnel of various Services concerned.

Any person who is able to assist the Commission with evidence regarding the adequacy or otherwise of the action taken after the first explosion to avert the spread of the fires is invited to send his name and address, with a short resume of the evidence that he can give to the Secretary, Commission of Inquiry (Bombay Disaster), Council Hall, Fort, Bombay, and if so desired, to state the time and day which will be most convenient for him to attend to give evidence. The witnesses should not call in person, until they receive notification from the Secretary as to the hour at which they will be requested to attend.

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Chittagong	Ajmer
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Lahore	Karachi
Cawnpore	Ahmedabad
Meston Rd. (Cawnpore)	Nagpur
Patna	Itwari (Nagpur)
Gaya	Raipur
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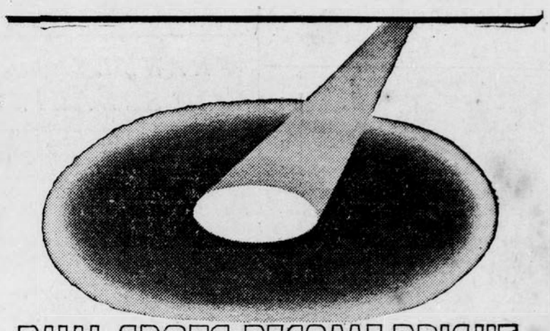

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ALL-INDIA WEATHER

POONA, July 11.

The following is the weather chart showing maximum and minimum temperature and rainfall in inches recorded at eight hours on 8th July 1944 :—

Allahabad 93 80 0.5, BOMBAY 90 76 5.0, Calcutta 91 80 0.3, Cawnpore 89 76 0.5, Cuttack 94 83 0.1, Darjeeling 64 57 0.9, Delhi 91 78 0.2, Dehra Dun 85 73 2.9, Jacobabad 110 91 0, Karachi 81 82 0, Lahore 92 77 0, Lucknow 82 77 1.8, Madras 87 74 0.1, Nagpur 91 77 0, Patna 83 81 0, Peshawar 103 84 0, Shillong 76 64 0.8 Simla nil nil nil. —A. P.

THOUGHT FOR THE DAY

No nation can long continue to exist half slave, half free.

—Abraham Lincoln.

The Bombay Chronicle

GANDHIJI'S OFFER

The "Times of India" published on Tuesday what purported to be a summary of several "protracted talks" that Mr. Gelder, a representative of the "News Chronicle" had with Gandhiji at Panchgani. It is not clear whether the summary is accepted by Gandhiji as accurate. An assurance on this point would have been welcome as the talks refer to most important questions. In the absence of "Harijan", which used to publish all important interviews, it will be convenient if Gandhiji either releases for publication in the Indian press authoritative reports of his interviews or, in the case of special exclusive interviews, insists that they shall not be published unless authorised by him. It is also desirable that communications embodying a new policy or one likely to be interpreted as such should be made to the Indian press as a whole either simultaneously with or prior to non-Indian papers.

As regards the published substance of Mr. Gelder's interviews the main statements therein are that Gandhiji has no intention to start civil disobedience to-day and that he is now prepared to accept, and to advise the Congress to participate in a war-time National Government in full control of the civil administration, leaving the Viceroy and the Commander-in-Chief "in full control of the British and Indian advisers," provided that this war-time arrangement is complied with a guarantee of Indian independence after the war. It is also understood that the National Government would give the military all railway, post and other communication facilities, as is done in war-time even in the Dominions. With regard to civil disobedience Gandhiji's decision not to start it is due partly to his belief that his authority to do so ended with his imprisonment and partly his belief that the situation has so radically changed since August 1942 that he "cannot take the country back to 1942". We have stated before that his former view is untenable but that circumstances have sufficiently changed to justify a reconsideration of the whole position. We are also confident that most persons will agree with Gandhiji that the present circumstances are hardly favourable for civil disobedience on any effective scale. He admits that even without the authority of the Congress he can start some campaign calculated to embarrass the British Government but he adds: "This cannot be my object".

The giving up of the plan of civil disobedience should greatly facilitate the resumption of negotiations with all concerned and to fix public attention on the thing that matters most, namely constitutional arrangements during and after the war. On this point the Congress position has been, generally, that complete independence must be guaranteed after the war and that there should be substantial freedom or transfer of power to the people to rouse them and help them to identify themselves with the war. The first demand is repeated by Gandhiji. As regards the second, he insists, as Congress did in 1942, that civil administration must be completely transferred to a National Government consisting of elected members of the Central Assembly, the Viceroy being guided by responsible ministers. But with regard to Defence he says that the National Government would be in the position of offering advice and criticism on military affairs, and the portfolio of Defence would be in the hands of the National Government which would be genuinely interested in the defence of the country and would be in the position of being able to give valuable help in shaping policies. But he concedes that the Viceroy and the Commander-in-Chief will be "in full control of the British and Indian armies". This takes one back to the position when the Congress Working Committee and Sir Stafford Cripps strove to come to an understanding regarding the division of functions between the Defence Minister on the one hand and the Viceroy and the Commander-in-Chief on the other. An understanding would probably have been brought about if Sir Stafford had not suddenly cut short the negotiations and gone so far as to say at the last moment that the Viceroy's veto would remain even in civil administration. If negotiations can be resumed at the point they broke off, an understanding is yet possible, provided, of course, Britain is prepared to accept Gandhiji's present terms and immediately release the Working Committee members so as to enable them to participate in the negotiation. As Mr. Gelder himself points out, "the Government now has a better opportunity than at any time since Sir Stafford Cripps landed in India to put an end to the deadlock and create an India which, instead of being half-hearted or sullenly indifferent is enthusiastically on the side of Britain." The situation created by Gandhiji's offer will be further improved if Government immediately releases the Working Committee members.

FRANKLY SPEAKING

Fatherland Threatened

The Russians who have won many an epic victory since Stalingrad may very shortly crown their triumph with an achievement that will make history. Their splendid successes which began with the capture of Vitebsk and Minsk have disastrously shattered Hitler's Wehrmacht on a 250-mile front. The big Russian drive is so overwhelming and the Germans so badly routed that for nearly a week not a day has passed without Marshal Stalin announcing some victory in a Special Order of the Day. And Stalin's Special Orders of the Day relate only to striking gains which have not merely tactical but important strategical significance. German defences of Hitler's Eastern Front have well and decisively been breached, so decisively that Russian Armies are racing forward almost unchecked at the rate of something like 25 miles a day. And one of them was, on Monday less than 60 miles from the German border from the sacred Fatherland. During the last 150 years or so the Germans have fought many a war, some of which they won and the rest they lost. But they always fought on foreign soil. No war crossed the frontier into Germany; the Fatherland always escaped invasion. The Russians are about to invade and enter it. One looks forward to that event with keen interest not only because of its historic, but also because of its military and political importance.

Interesting Strategy

Even though the gravest crisis is facing the Nazis on their Eastern Front, it is interesting to note that Herr Hitler is determined to offer the utmost possible resistance to the Allies in the west and has no intention of allowing them, so far as it lies in his power, to break into France and the rest of Western Europe. He is not weakening his resources around the invasion beachhead in order to strengthen them in the East. Whatever his reasons, it is clear that Marshal Rommel and his new Chief Marshal von Kluge—appointed presumably for this purpose—are carrying out the German strategic plan with great stubbornness. La Haye du Puits and Caen, one of the most important Nazi bastions, have fallen to the Allies, but the Germans are still contesting every yard of ground and when forced to retire, they do so in good order. As an Allied correspondent describes the position the Germans are retreating but they are not in retreat. This, however, ought not to last long. With the French Forces of the Interior operating in the German rear, with the Allied Air Forces working havoc over and far behind the German lines and with the rapid growth of Allied strength in Normandy particularly now that Cherbourg has been brought into some sort of working order, an Allied breakthrough on a large-scale ought not to be a matter of the distant future.

Dangerous Remedy

General de Gaulle who has been on a visit to the U.S.A. and President Roosevelt is reported, in a message from Washington, to have "made it clear that the French occupation of the Rhineland would be necessary for French and international security and it might cover many years." If the French leader has been correctly and adequately reported, he has made a proposal which is dangerous to international security and, therefore, to French security too. It is Versailles all over again and possibly worse. If the principle is accepted many other countries, Belgium, Holland, Denmark, Poland, Russia, Czecho-Slovakia and Yugo-Slavia, for instance, would demand on similar grounds the right individually to help themselves for "many years" to separate chunks of German territory. Such attempts at safeguarding security would produce frictions among the occupants and perpetuate bitterness among humiliated Germans with serious consequences for the future. Something has certainly to be done when Germany capitulates, but whatever is done has to be done in a different spirit and on behalf of the United Nations as a whole.

GOVT. INCREASES QUOTAS

But Paper Import Licences Should Not Be Allowed To Lapse

NEW DELHI, July 11: Supplies of paper to be made available to India from the United Kingdom are allocated for four monthly periods at a time viz July-October, November-February, March-June each year, says a Press Note.

Although import licences have been issued considerably in excess of the allocation, it has come to notice that in some periods the allocations has not been taken up in full and that orders on the manufacture of books were less than the total tonnage permissible for export. It is desirable in view of the shortage of supplies and increased demand for paper in India that the allocation, even though it is very small, should not be allowed to lapse. In order to allow for infructuous licences, which for some unknown reason appear to be unduly large. Government have increased still further the quotas for imports. But the remedy lies in the hands of the importers themselves. They should place their orders with suppliers as soon as they have obtained import licences.—A. P.

A Death-Blow To Democracy

The printer and the publisher are the handmaids of democracy. The printing press is the most patriotic institution in any country, to which India is no exception.

Starved as we already are of literacy, the latest Paper Control Order is going to suffocate the Printing Press which has done more to enlighten the people than the big colleges and universities. The merciless formula of the 15th part of the 30 per cent of the last year's consumption of paper per month is practically going to "kill" most of the publishers, who are already undergoing no small martyrdom, and who no doubt deserve a better treatment than a stab in the back.

The order will affect adversely thousands of poor educated and semi-educated people who are engaged as authors, editors, journalists, proof-readers, block-makers, copyists, printers, composers and workers in the multifarious departments of the publishing industry, and are eking a hand-to-mouth living by the sweat of their brows, even which will now be denied to them, and they will experience a concrete and tangible hardship, because of all the professionalists a literary man, on account of an artistic bent of mind, is the most unsuited to adopt himself to changed circumstances, if he is compelled to seek a new job entirely out of his routine.

While the Cloth Control Order is intended to clothe the poor, and did realize its purpose miraculously well at least in its initial stages, the Paper Control Order will have an effect, which, I earnestly believe, is quite contrary to the noble intentions of its promulgators, because it is going to denude our ignorance-ridden country even of one per cent literacy which is all our teeming millions possess.

JAGATS BRIGHT.

K. T. Shah On Basis Of World Peace

AHMEDABAD, July 11.

Addressing a public meeting on "Foundations of world peace" in the Premabhai Hall on the occasion of the celebration of Bahai Centenary to-day, Prof. K. T. Shah pleaded for the establishment of a world state with an international tribunal for the settlement of international disputes with the help of an international police force. Most of these ideals had been preached by the prophet of Bahaism, he said.

Referring to the Atlantic Charter, Prof. Shah said he wondered if it would be endorsed by the British Parliament and the American Congress. Would it be applied to Italy which had joined the Allies? He asked.

"For a lasting world peace the clash of interest must end, and there should be equal and equitable distribution of the resources of the world by the powers that be" concluded Prof Shah.—A. P.

"INDIAN DEADLOCK CAN BE SOLVED"

Gandhiji Tells British Journalist He Is Willing To Advise Congress Participation In A War-Time National Government With Guarantee Of Indian Independence After War

"I have no intention of offering civil disobedience today. I cannot take the country back to 1942. History can never be repeated." Mr. Gandhi expressed himself in these words in a series of interviews to Mr. Stuart Gelder, correspondent of the "News Chronicle" of London.

Mr. Gandhi is willing to advise Congress participation in a war-time National Government in full control of the civil administration, coupled with a guarantee of Indian independence after the war.

In Mr. Gelder's opinion the Government now has a better opportunity than at any time since Sir Stafford Cripps landed in India to put an end to the deadlock and create an India which, instead of being halfhearted or sullenly indifferent, is enthusiastically on the side of Britain.

Mr. Gelder is not in a position at the moment to disclose all his conversations with Mr. Gandhi but he has wired a summary to the "News Chronicle" based on his protracted talks with Mr. Gandhi at Panchgani. Here is his cable to his London paper which he has given to "The Times of India" for exclusive publication in this country:—

"Mr. Gandhi is prepared to accept and to advise the Congress to participate in a war-time National Government in full control of the civil administration, leaving the Viceroy and the Commander-in-Chief in full control of the British and Indian armies. It would be expected that the establishment of such a Government would be accompanied now by a guarantee of Indian independence after the war.

"Mr. Gandhi has also approved the proposals submitted to Mr Jinnah by Mr. C. Rajagopalachari, which agrees to a solution of the Hindu-Pakistan dispute by a plebiscite and demarcation of the districts where Muslims are in a majority, if the Muslim League will endorse the demand for independence and co-operate with the Congress in the formation of a provisional interim Government for the transitional period.

DEADLOCK CAN BE SOLVED

"Despite the fact that he is still far from well and wishes to be relieved as far as possible from being burdened by dealing with political problems in detail for the time being, I talked with Mr. Gandhi for more than three hours in Panchgani this week. If the Muslim League accepts Mr Rajagopalachari's proposals and the Government will now discuss the situation with Mr Gandhi, the deadlock can be solved and a new page opened in Indian history Mr Gandhi pointed out that he had no authority to speak in the name of the Congress without consulting the Working Committee, but there is no doubt whatever that his views and the Hindu-Muslim proposals as endorsed by him would be accepted by them without hesitation.

"I asked Mr Gandhi whether he would start civil disobedience if the Working Committee were released from gaol and the Government felt unable to give India what they wanted. He replied:

'I have no intention of offering civil disobedience to-day. I cannot take the country back to 1942. History can never be repeated. Even without the authority of the Congress, if I wanted to do it I could start civil disobedience to-day on the strength of my supposed influence with the masses, but I would be doing so merely to embarrass the British Government. This cannot be my object.'

But Mr. Gandhi pointed out, the Working Committee could not sit still while the people were suffering. It is his conviction that the food situation cannot be improved and suffering ameliorated unless power and responsibility for civil administration are transferred from British to Indian hands.

THEN AND NOW

"I told Mr. Gandhi that, with things as they are, I could not believe that the Government would transfer authority now or concede independence during the war. He replied that *there was a difference between what he would ask to-day and what was asked in 1942 To-day India would be satisfied with a National Government in full control of the civil administration. This was not the position in 1942.*

Such a Government would be formed of people chosen by the elected members of the Central Assembly This would involve a declaration now of Indian independence after the war.

"Such a National Government would give the military all railway, port and other communication facilities they required, although these would be under the National Government's control The ordinance rule would give way to normal civil administration by the Government. The Viceroy would remain and have complete control, with the Commander-in-Chief, of the British and Indian armies. In other affairs he would be like the King of England—guided by responsible Ministers. Popular government would be automatically restored in all provinces, so that both the Provincial and Central Governments would be responsible to the people of India.

"The National Government would be in the position of offering advice and criticism on military affairs, and the portfolio of Defence would be in the hands of the National Government which would be genuinely interested in the defence of the country and would be in the position of being able to give valuable help in shaping policies. Mr. Gandhi realises that the Allies cannot defeat Japan without carrying on operations on the Indian soil and therefore they would continue to do so, but the expenses of these operations should not be borne by India.

"When I asked Mr Gandhi if he would advise the Congress to participate in such a Government formed under such conditions and with such stipulations he replied 'Yes' In view of Mr. Gandhi's uncompromising pacifism readers will ask what his position would be under such a Government. After independence had been assured by the formation of a provisional Government and the declaration of Indian independence after the war, he would probably cease to function as adviser to the Congress.

"As a teacher and exponent of non-violence he would have to stand aside, but he would certainly not offer any resistance to the Government or to the Congress Party participating in such a Government His co-operation would take the form of abstention from interfering with the even tenor of life in India. He would continue to work in the hope that his influence would always be felt to keep India peace-minded and to affect world policy in the direction of real peace and brotherhood among all without distinction of race or colour

DESIRE TO HELP

"I am not in a position at present to write an account of all the details of my conversation with Mr Gandhi Last week I visited Delhi to give the Viceroy, a complete account of my talk with him in Poona. I am now laying before him a complete report of my recent conversation with Mr. Gandhi.

"This week, after Lord Wavell had declined to see him in the immediate future, I asked Mr. Gandhi what he would say to the Viceroy if he met him. He replied:

'I would tell him that I sought the interview with a view to helping and not to blundering, the Allied effort. But I can do nothing without seeing the members of the Working Committee, for I believe that my authority under the August resolution ended with my imprisonment. It was not revived by my release.'

"I pointed out that, before the Viceroy would permit a meeting with the Working Committee, he would want to know how Mr. Gandhi would influence the members. To this Mr. Gandhi replied that history did not repeat itself. "The whole situation has to be reviewed anew". he said. "The point therefore for me to discuss with the Working Committee is to know how they react to the knowledge I have gained since my release.

I have to take up the thread that was broken by the Government in 1942. I was first to negotiate and, on failure, to offer civil resistance. If I thought it necessary. I want to plead with the Viceroy. I can only do so when I know the Working Committee's mind.

But I tell you that the common talk among us is that, whatever the Viceroy may wish personally, he has no authority in the political sphere. Mr Churchill does not want a settlement. He wants to crush me. if he has been correctly reported—he has never denied the report. The beauty of it for me, the pity of it for him, is that no-one can crush a satyagrahi, for he offers his body as a willing sacrifice, thus making the spirit free. There was deep disappointment, but no bitterness, in Mr. Gandhi's voice when he expressed this fear.

AN UNEASY FEELING

"Mr. Gandhi feels that, if the British Government has good intentions, there would be no difficulty about an agreement. But there is an uneasy feeling among Indians of both extreme and moderate views that, whatever the Viceroy may wish personally Mr. Churchill does not wish a settlement now. It may be ill-founded, but it is of vital importance that Indian opinion should be officially reassured on this point.

"It was expressed to me in friendly conversation with Mr. Rajagopalachari which was not intended to be an interview His view that the Congress should have accepted the Cripps offer and co-operated in the war is well-known, and he has been a sincere and outspoken critic of the policy of the Congress and of Mr. Gandhi, while remaining a firm advocate of independence. It seemed to me therefore that his appeal and warning was of such importance and significance that I asked his permission to quote it for publication in the "News Chronicle" and he gave his consent

"He said: 'It seems that the British Government is not now interested in a settlement. They have come to feel that power is the only real thing. Ideals have been put aside and so they are content to drift. They are not planning for the future. They do not know what shape things will take after the war, and so they are not thinking of Indo-British relationship But if the war ends on this note, relations between India and Britain will be permanently embittered It would be a miserable ending for the war, so far as Asia is concerned

It is quite possible for the British Government to make a friend of Gandhiji. Those who know him intimately would confirm this opinion of mine It may not be necessary for the British war effort to go out of the way to befriend him, but for the future of Indo-British relationship, which is not unimportant, such befriending is a necessary, and the present is the psychological moment for it A victorious Britain would lose nothing by such a gesture, but gain a great deal of permanent value His mind to-day leans towards seeing a National Government installed in India before the end of the war and advantage should be taken of this'

'With Mr Gandhi's consent I have discussed my talks with him with some people influential in Indian affairs They have included staunch supporters of the Congress some strong critics of its policy and a member of the Viceroy's Council. Despite their difference in political outlook they all expressed the hope that a meeting between the Viceroy and Mr. Gandhi would be arranged. One of them said to me: There is no doubt that he is not only ready but anxious to be friendly and they would do well to take his hand now We are all suffering from a sense of frustration If a National Government is formed and the Muslims will come in under the proposals for a settlement of differences, it will make a tremendous difference to the Indian war effort.'

"I do not wish to place myself in the position of a political commentator but only a journalist who has discussed the situation fully and intimately with Mr Gandhi and for what it is worth I would record my impression that the Government now has a better opportunity than at any time since Sir Stafford Cripps landed in India to put an end to the deadlock and create an India which, instead of being half-hearted or sullenly indifferent, is enthusiastically on the side of Britain It will not depend entirely on the British Government. The Congress is faced with a great responsibility to make a provisional Government work.

"At least it cannot now be argued that there are no new grounds for a resumption of relations."

(This interview was published in the "Times of India" on Tuesday morning.)

TÊTE-À-TÊTE

WITHOUT COMMENT—

BRETTON WOODS July. 10.

The Indian delegation to-day offered a compromise proposal to the World Monetary Conference regarding the release of the blocked sterling balances.

The compromise provides that at least part of the percentage—to be determined by the Conference—of India's sterling holdings in England be released for conversion into foreign currencies.

India's proposal was opposed by the United Kingdom, the United States and France.—Reuter.

* * *

Apropos of the Ismail Khan-Rizwamulla controversy the rumour still persists that a demand has been made for the division of the United Provinces into Rizwanistan and Ismailistan.

But there is still no truth in it beyond the fact that the Qaid-e-Azam has, very strictly speaking, neither accepted nor rejected the demand.

* * *

Mr. M. H. Gazdar who seems to be setting himself up as a serious rival to Kazi Md. Isa and possibly even to Nawabzada Liaqat Ali Khan doesn't like Rajaji's formula because "if the plebiscite takes place there would be no ban on the Congress embarking upon yet another Muslim mass contact movement to frustrate the possibility of separation."

You must agree that Mr. Gazdar, who is also the Muslim League Home Member of Sind, is rightly dissatisfied. If there is to be a plebiscite, how can Mr. Gazdar and the League agree to anything other than a plebiscite 'a la' Nazi Germany.

* * *

LATER:

Asked for clarification of his position re correspondence with Rajaji Mr. Jinnah said, "I have nothing to say at present."

But that need not alarm Mr. Gazdar or other zealous interpretors of the League position. As we have pointed out, it is quite plain that Mr. Gazdar is not wrong.

* * *

By the way, the Mahasabha leaders have reacted sharply to Rajaji's proposals with Mr. Savarkar and Bhai Parmananda in the lead.

Since both Mahasabhaites and Leaguers find fault with them, we are nearly half convinced that they are just right.

* * *

Asked at Washington about the situation in China, Mr. Henry Wallace described it as "very grave."

Which is sheer nonsense Mr. Wallace is being unnecessarily and quite unjustifiably nervous. The situation in China simply cannot be "grave" much less "very grave" so long as the Japs are being so thoroughly smashed on the Assam-Burma border and so long as some twenty to fifty Super-Fortresses are in China to carry out raids on Japan on—Anniversary days.

* * *

BRITISH LAUNCH NEW OFFENSIVE SOUTH-WEST OF CAEN

—Thrilling Anglo-Indian Headline.

On the other side, the Russians have launched a new offensive very much, very far to the south-west, west and north-west of Minsk.

MAHATMA SHOULD WITHDRAW AUGUST RESOLUTION

George Slocombe's Plea To Remove Obstacle In Path Of Reconciliation

(From Our Correspondent)

LONDON, July 11.

In an exclusive statement Mr. George Slocombe said:—

"Mr. Gandhi has just made in respect of Muslim claims to separation from Hindu India one of those long-pondered, generous concessions which have at intervals lit up his long political career like beacons radiating political wisdom, tolerance and imaginativeness. I don't know what response of the Muslim League will be but Mr. Gandhi's proposal represents an advance—and great advance—on the previous state of deadlock. It is an act of realism that it recognises the facts of Hindu-Muslim relations and does not waste any further time or argument postulating ideal of Hindu-Muslim unity, which some have believed immediately realisable once British left India.

WITHDRAW AUGUST RESOLUTION

If Mr. Gandhi would now make a similarly imaginative concession in respect of the Congress resolution, which alone seems to loom like a King Charles' Head in the path of reconciliation, I believe public opinion in Great Britain and India **would support him enthusiastically.** It should not be forgotten that whatever errors or injustices may have been committed in the past, the British people will feel at the end of the war that by their efforts at one time alone and unaided save by their own kith and kin in the Empire a great tyranny been lifted from the world. That while Indian Nationalist leaders washed their hands of all interest or participation in war British and Indian valour have helped to save Europe, to save India and to save the world from darker oppression than any ever known in the long night of barbarism. And that financially and economically India has prospered in the war, while the British nation itself has willingly shouldered the burden of debt and poverty that may take generations to lighten.

People of India love justice and fairness as bright jewels. Let them be fair to Britain as I want the British to be fair to India. I have great affection and admiration for Mr. Gandhi.

APPEAL TO MAHATMA

In an earlier British crisis he came spontaneously to the recognition that Britain was fighting for justice. I beg of him, if it be the last great political act of his unselfish career, to lead India out of her present vacuum to a positive attitude towards war and to acceptance of her full dignity and responsibility in world discussions, which will follow the collapse of Germany and Japan.

POSTWAR PLANNING ON THE CLOTHING FRONT.

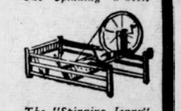
Blazing New Trails in
COTTON MANUFACTURE

THE difficulties that beset the path of the pioneer, equipped though he be with the most modern and highly specialised of automatic plants, are hardly less serious today than in the eighteenth century with its primitive machinery driven by air or water-power. Now, as then, perseverance and a will to succeed are the deciding factors which produce results.

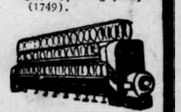
The inventive spirit of the Bangalore Mills, which has evolved and perfected a variety of superfine cotton shirtings, suitings and other fabrics, is fully alive to India's growing needs for improved cotton fabrics. But for the duration of the war the entire capacity of the Mills has to be devoted to the vital task of clothing our fighting services.

Meanwhile, the Mills' technical staff, mostly drawn from the British textile industry, are following their illustrious forefathers in their quest for new and improved cotton fabrics. In these new creative efforts, the invaluable experience they have gained in solving intricate problems of wartime clothing, is bound to stand them in good stead.

The Spinning Wheel.



The "Spinning Jenny" (1749).



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SPARE PARTS
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Yes! Substantial stocks of Genuine Ford Parts are available in India. Ford Dealers throughout India are carrying ample supplies at controlled prices. Sufficient stock is a primary point of Ford policy and is strictly maintained for all users of Ford vehicles considered essential by Provincial Motor Transport Controllers.

FORD TRUCKS
ALSO AVAILABLE

for essential civil requirements under special arrangements with the Government of India. Place your case before the Provincial Motor Transport Controller of your area or Resident of your State. Owing to petrol restrictions special consideration will be given to those who are prepared to operate on charcoal gas. The Powell Producer Gas Plant is highly recommended for use with Ford vehicles. Your Ford Dealer stands ready to help you.

GENUINE PARTS Ford

FORD MOTOR COMPANY OF INDIA, LIMITED
BOMBAY - CALCUTTA - MADRAS

LOCAL DEPOTS:

UNITED MOTORS
(INDIA) LIMITED

HUGHES ROAD & COLABA, BOMBAY.

MAHASABHA CHARGE AGAINST LEAGUE MINISTRIES

Call To Non-Muslim Members Of Legislatures To Withdraw Support

NEW DELHI, July 11.

The Working Committee of the All-India Hindu Mahasabha in a resolution now released says:

"In view of the reports received about the working of the Muslim League Ministries in different provinces showing that not only legitimate rights and interests of the Hindus and other minorities have suffered, but such administration has proved generally detrimental to the interests of the province as a whole, the Working Committee calls upon the Hindus and other non-Muslim members of the Provincial Legislatures to withdraw their co-operation with the Muslim League."

"The Working Committee feel convinced that so long as the present ideology of the Muslim League of vivisecting India and establishing Pakisthan is not given up, there is no common ground for co-operation between the Muslim League and the Hindu Mahasabha. With a view, however, to avoiding a constitutional deadlock in provinces, the All-India Hindu Mahasabha will favour the formation of Coalition Ministries where such co-operating may be possible between Hindus and other political parties other than the Muslim League on the basis of an agreed programme, suitable to the needs of the provinces concerned."

SITUATION IN BENGAL.

In another resolution on Bengal Ministry, the Committee says:

"This meeting of the Working Committee of the All-India Hindu Mahasabha views with concern the situation in Bengal and the attempts of the Moslem League Ministry in that province to pass, in the teeth of Hindu opposition the Secondary Education Bill which is primarily designed to facilitate the establishment of a regime of Pakistan and strike at the root of the cultural life of the Hindus of the province. The Committee notes with surprise that though the opposition to the Bill has been almost unanimous amongst the Hindus both inside and outside the Legislature, the League Ministry should have persisted in rushing it through the Assembly. The Committee finds that the Hindu Ministers who are supporting the Bill have no following whatsoever inside the Legislature and have ceased to represent Hindu opinion in the country, and that their continuance in the Council of the Ministers as representatives of the great Hindu community of the province is helping to create the false impression that the present Bengal Ministry is being run with the support of representative Hindus. The Committee demands in view of the specific provisions in the Instrument of Instructions that the Governor should call for the resignation of these unrepresentative Hindu Ministers and reconstitute the Council of Ministers with Hindus who have the support of the Hindu members of Legislature."—A. P.

ALLIES REACH ONGSHIM

Jap Stragglers Round Ukhrul Being Rounded Up

NEW DELHI, July 11.

To-day's SEAC 'communique' says: "MANIPUR HILLS: Our troops pushing on from Ukhrul, have reached Ongshim, nine miles to the south-east. Japanese in the village fell back without fighting. North and west of Ukhrul stragglers are still being rounded up.

Some are being taken without resistance, though near Cehpuh heavy fighting is in progress with a strong enemy force. Two 75-millimetre guns and seven machine-guns have so far been captured in this area.

Japanese gunners, withdrawing south from Ukhrul, shelled heavily the approaches to the village and its centre.

In the Bishenpur sector, where 80 Japanese were killed south of the Silchar track, tanks supporting the enemy were strafed by Hurricanes, which destroyed two.

Our artillery and patrols are still active in the Arakan.

NORTH BURMA: Local actions continued in the Myitkyina area. Chindits shot up parties of Japanese attempting to escape by raft down the Irrawaddy River. In the Mogaung Valley, leading elements of Chinese troops moving west from Mogaung have advanced four and one half miles along the Kamaing Road and are approximately five and one half miles from other Chinese coming down the road.

AIR: On July 9 U.S.A.A.F. fighters intercepted enemy aircraft over the Myitkyina and Bhamo areas, destroying five with three probably destroyed and four damaged.

From these and other operations three Allied aircraft are missing.—A. P.

Allies Keep Up Attacks In Italy

Mediterranean Allied Advance Headquarters Italy July 11: Gen. Alexander's Communique to-day said: "The stubborn battle continues. The Allied armies in Italy have kept up their attacks. The enemy in some sectors are putting in counter-attacks. However, troops of the Fifth Army are making steady progress north-west of Volterra where advanced elements are in the vicinity of Lajatico.

Troops of the Eighth Army held firmly against counter-attacks south of Arezzo and have made local gains along this front. There is little change in the Adriatic sector.

Last night medium and heavy bombers attacked railyards at Milan. During daylight yesterday medium bombers attacked railway yards and viaducts in Northern Italy

Privy Council Grants 'Devakottah Arson Case' Appeal

MADRAS, July 11: The Privy Council has granted special leave to appeal to Mr. Thirunavakarasu, one of the accused in what is known as the 'Devakottah Arson Case.' It may be pointed out that he along with 66 others was tried and convicted by the Special Judge, Ramnad, under D.I.R. during the August disturbances. They were charged with having formed themselves into an unlawful assembly, with rioting and arson and were sentenced to varying terms of imprisonment. The Madras High Court confirmed the sentences and refused to grant leave to appeal to the Federal Court.

The Privy Council has now granted the accused leave to appeal.—A. P.

EX-A.-I.C.C. MEMBER RELEASED

JUBBULPORE, July 11.

According to a Rewa message Lal Avadhesh Pratap Singh, ex-President, Baghelkhand District Congress and member of A.-I. C. C., the only security prisoner in Rewa State was released unconditionally sequel to amnesty declared by the Durbar to political prisoners.

Security prisoner Devadutt Tewari was released from Jubbulpore jail on medical grounds.

Kidwai Getting Low Temperature

BARIBANKI, July 11.

Mr. Rafi Ahmed Kidwai, former Revenue Minister, U. P., who was released on 14 days' parole due to the precarious condition of his father saw him yesterday. His father who could not recognise anybody during the last seven days recognised him.

Should his father's condition take a turn for the better, Mr. Rafi Ahmed Kidwai will go to Lucknow to get himself x-rayed and examined by physicians, as he is still getting low temperature.—United Press.

Poddar For Panchgani

CALCUTTA, July 11.

The Mayor of Calcutta, Mr. Anandi Lal Poddar, left for Panchgani today to meet Gandhiji.

Mr. Poddar is also visiting Bombay, where he will study the working of the Health Department of the Bombay Corporation, especially the problem of infectious diseases.—A. P.

The Half-Column
By "Dim"

A North England newspaper has just fallen into my hands. It is the "Northern Daily Telegraph" of May 6th, after Mahatma Gandhi's release. Devoting a second leaderette of exactly two inches to "Mr. Gandhi" the editor says: "The Government of India have acted wisely in releasing Mr. Gandhi, 'in view of the medical reports about his health.' Mr. Gandhi has been detained for more than twenty months at the Aga Khan's palace at Poona, where his health has deteriorated, and where his wife and secretary, Mr. Mahadev Desai, have died. In the circumstances, MAGNIFICENT AS THE PALACE IS, AND DESPITE THE EFFICIENCY OF THE MEDICAL SERVICE, it is likely that a change of environment will benefit HIS HEALTH. WE CAN BE CONFIDENT THAT THE AUTHORITIES ARE SATISFIED THAT HIS RELEASE CANNOT AFFECT THE CONDUCT OF THE WAR." (The caps are mine, of course).

What a gulf there is to bridge!

* * *

Reading in a local paper about Mr. Churchill's crest which is "Fiel Pero Desdichado", a Parsi gentleman went to a local stationer's and said he'd like a crest also with something similar as a motto. The firm promised to execute the order. When the customer called a week later he found a very imposing design under which was written: "Adios Muchachos."

* * *

Mr. Casey, the Governor of Bengal, in a broadcast from Calcutta asked Bengalis to report cases of bribery and corruption. Now if Mr. Casey had been an English Public School man, he would have realised that these things are just "NOT DONE". After all we pay for a POLICE and an Administration which is supposed to find these things out for itself. In the present war the Allies would get nowhere if they were to say: "Well if the Germans don't tell us where their submarine bases are, how can we bomb them?"

For COUGHS CHESTON
– a product of the well known laboratories 'Cipla'

CITY MARKETS

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

SAHRES.—The local Share Bazar was fairly steady with improved buying in sympathy of Silver market. Ample supply of money is encouraging buyers and cotton mill shares are now

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, July 11.

T. S. Ord. (425) 424 27/8 25/8 28 30/8 28 25/8 27/8 28/8 30 29/8 29

T. S. Dfd (2257/8) 2265 62/8 77/8 72/8 80 75 87/8 90 92/8 88/12 85 77/8 80 72 85 80

Dyeing (1913/12) 1916/4 23/12 18/12 21/4 17/8 30 25 30 26 30 21 27 18 26 25

Kohinoor (622) 626 24 28 26 29 32 27 28 25 26 27 29 28

Swadesh (561) 563 64 61 62 64 63 58 60 58 60 59

Nagpur (420/8) 424 22/8 27 24 25/8 27 27 25

Simplex (257) 258 59 57 59/8 56 57 55 57/8

New Great (410) 412 10 11 15 14 16 12/8 13/8 14 12/8

Indore (877/8) 885 80 85 82

Burma (480) 482 85 87 500 490 85 90

Cement (229/4 229/12 30/12 31 30/8 30/12

hardening. Tata Steel Dfds opened at Rs. 2262 and improved to Rs. 2265 Ordinary Shares opened at Rs. 425 and after improving to Rs. 430 steadied at Rs. 428 Bombay Dyeing Shares opened at Rs. 1920 and improved to Rs. 1930 Kohinoor Mill Shares were quoted at Rs. 628. The market tone was very steady.

BULLION.—Yesterday London Gold was unchanged at £8/8/0 Dollar Sterling cross rate was unchanged at 4.02-1/2 to 4.03-1/2 at London and 4.03 at New York. London Spot and forward Silver quotations were unchanged at 23-1/2d and New York Spot Silver was quoted at 44-3/4 cents.

It appears the Bank wants to stabilise the price of Gold at Rs. 75 and no sales are advisable under this levl. It will be described that Gold prices declined recently in sympathy with Silver but sellers were caught short and the price has recovered to the official selling prices. 8he case of Silver is different. The price of Silver is manipulated under speculative activity owing to shortage of supplies and bulls are afforded an excellent margin of rupee one per week for carry over and they dictate their own price. Recently the exchange authorities have appointed a committee to take action in case of a bear raid, but at the same time it must be mentioned that unprotected short sales are dangerous. The Bank sold about 20,000 tolas of Gold today at Rs. 75/2 and forward quotation was Rs. 75. It is now generally believed that the American Silver which is to be given inIndia is for coinage purpose and the market was firm. Trading in the current settlement was done at Rs. 134/2 while next settlement was quoted at Rs. 132/12.

Later on there was increased realising. Quotation, Silver Ready Rs. 134 current settlement Rs. 133/4. Next Settlement Rs. 132/2 Small pieces Rs. 131/2. Ready Gold Rs. 74/15. Forward Rs. 74/12.

RAJKOT, July 11.—Silver Ashad Rs. 126/8, Groundnut Oil Rs. 18/8.

JAMNAGAR, JULY 11.—Silver Ashad Rs. 126/8, Groundnut Oil Rs. 18/8.

COTTON: The local cotton market was quietly steady with a moderate business. September delivery opened at Rs. 419 and declined to Rs. 418/8 nder scattered selling. The market is now awaiting the final decision of the forthcoming meeting and as far as the market is concerned they are prepared to work at any fixed prices.

Later on there was increased selling pressure and September declined to Rs. 413/8 and steadied at Rs. 414. The market finally closed at 6 p.m. as under:—

I. C. C. July 401 0 0
I. C. C. September 414 4 0

COTTON ARRIVALS.—1993 Bales, groundnuts cwts. 5732, Cotton Seed 1153, Castorseeds 2226, and Linseed cwts. 3924.

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, July 10.

	High	Low	Close
July	404	404	404
September	419/8	418	419

COTTON PARITY.—Indian Cotton September delivery is 558 cent points under New York October at Exchange rate 331.

PRODUCE: The market was steady with a restricted business. Groundnuts Bold Rs. 16/4, Goa delivery Rs. 16/8 and Khandesh quality Rs. 17/2. Castorseeds Madras Rs. 17/8. Goa delivery Rs. 17-2 and Navlakhi Rs. 17. Linseed wagon condition Rs. 15/9, G. I. P. Railway stations Rs. 15/5 and Nizam State Railway stations Rs. 13/14.

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

New York, July 10.

Cotton advanced on covering in July prior to its expiration on July 14 with other months steadying sympathetically. Routine price-fixing and scattered commission house and New Orleans buying disclosed scarcity of contracts. The market closed steady.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, July 10.

July 22.20 Nominal +08, October 21.73+08, December 21.55+05, January 21.46+05, March 21.41+03, May 21.+2202 October highest 21.73+08. (2-44 p.m.) lowest 21.62—03 (12-17 a.m.) Middling Spot unreceived.

NOON CALL

July 22.10 October 21.63, December 21.48

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

July 22.46+04, October 21.76+03, December 21.62+04, January 21.56+04, March 21.45+04, May 21.26+02, Midding Spot unreceived.

BOMBAY, July 11: The Countess of Carlisle, the newly appointed Chief of the W. A. C. (I), stressed in an interview with our representive in Bombay to-day that her first major task in India would be to recruit at least double the number of Indian women now in the services.—A. P.

Indian Stock Exchange

Bombay, July 11.

Tata Ordinary 429. Tata Deferred 2281/4 Indian Iron 41/4, Steel Corpn. of Bengal 33/2, Bombay Dyeing 1922/8 Central India 425, Century 915. Gokak 332/8, Kohinoor 627/8, Simplex 259. Andhra Valley 1905, Tata Hydro 205. Tata Power 1907/8. Associated Cement 230, Belapur 245, Bombay Burma (Old) 482/8

Hapur Market Quotations

Hapur, July 11.

Wheat 9/12 Arrivals 30 mds Stock 34 Khattlee Gram 8/4 Barley Rate Controlled 6/4 Urad 7/11/6 Arhar 7/15 steady arrivals extremely Poor Gur 5/8 to 6/8 Urad Maha 12/3/6.

Moogn Bhadon 10/1 Maha 11/5 Maha futures extremely steady recorded sharp gain since last evening on nervous Punjab buying drive Guwar 7/1 Bardana Asuj 53/10 quiet.

Morning Freshness

THINK of the joy of sitting near the glass-panes with your morning tea and gazing from your valley cot out to the distant scene so strangely stirring. Close to you are the patches of emerald grass and the tangled bushes. Higher up the tall pines forming fringes along the sides. Above the tree zone, the glaciers glitter as they tumble down and the snow is merged in the clouds. While higher still, is the peak an ALTITUDE—India is proud of Playing around the peak is a fitful light—the GOLDEN-GLEAM. Beyond this is the clear sky shining with a heavenly yellow light. This is the GOLDEN-GLOW.

Every morning when you are away from this familiar scene, you would crave for this morning freshness, this hill-flavour. You invariably turn to your morning tea for its association with this scene. In Valley-View's tea these qualities have been carefully preserved. We pack on the hill-spot to put in freshness and flavour.

Altitude Green Label
Golden-Gleam Brown Label
Golden-Glow Yellow Label

Valley-View

VALLEY-VIEW TEA CO.; P 12, Mission Row Ext.: Phone Cal 4886

J.K. HOSIERY

For Cool, Masculine Comfort

Nothing contributes more to a man's comfort than perfect-fitting underwear. You'll find in "Kamla" Hosiery—cotton vests, shirts, knickers and drawers—that free-and-easy underwear comfort and smartness and the feel of the finest material. Every piece is designed and tailored for maximum comfort.

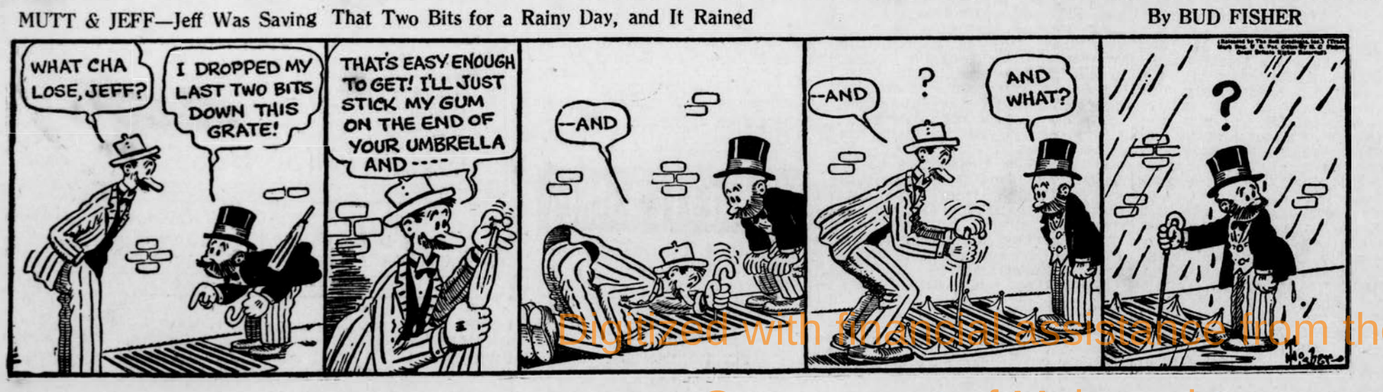
You'll find "Kamla" shirts and shorts in smart colour combinations, also cotton vests (banians) and socks, in rough as well as fine qualities, elastic, durable and non-shrinking, and in a variety of styles.

Kamla HOSIERY

Cotton vests, (banians), shirts and socks. Also knickers, drawers etc.

J.K. HOSIERY FACTORY
CAWNPORE AND CALCUTTA
A J.K. INDUSTRY

MUTT & JEFF—Jeff Was Saving That Two Bits for a Rainy Day, and It Rained — By BUD FISHER


WHAT CHA LOSE, JEFF?
I DROPPED MY LAST TWO BITS DOWN THIS GRATE!
THAT'S EASY ENOUGH TO GET! I'LL JUST STICK MY GUM ON THE END OF YOUR UMBRELLA AND----
--AND
--AND
?
AND WHAT?
?

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OUR TABULATED ADLETS

2 ANNAS PER WORD

MINIMUM RS. 1|8|-

To be paid in advance.

MATRIMONIAL

Wanted a Hindi-knowing match, virgin or widow, handsome and educated for self-supporting M. A. of 23. Write Box No. 5480, "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted a match for a 15-year old U.P. Raja's daughter, who is highly cultured and heiress to estate of Rs. 50,000 annually. Only modernised Rajputs with sound financial position need start negotiations Box No. 5253, "Bombay Chronicle" Correspondence from the Members of His Majesty's Forces will not be entertained.

SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted a Tutor in French for one hour daily, to coach Inter-Students. Apply Box 5472, "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted a Salesman for our Artistic Leather bags. Apply Kalyanji Devsi Parekh Building, Old Hanuman Lane, Bombay 2. 5479

Wanted immediately B.A.; B.Sc., undergraduates Trained Gujarati Teachers. Apply:—Manager Model School, Dhanu-Road. 5467

Wanted Secretary for the Bombay Branch of Aryasthan Insurance Co., Ld., (Calcutta). Respectable persons with ability to organise large business should apply. Remuneration according to ability. Interview Mr. S. C. Roy, General Manager, Aryasthan Insurance Office, "Bell Building" 6, Pherozshah Mehta Road, Fort, Bombay between 13th and 14th July. 5477

Wanted immediately an Electrical and Mechanical Engineer, having sufficient knowledge and experience in the erection and working of gas-engines, steam-engines, and boilers for our works at Katni (C. P.) Apply with testimonials and minimum salary acceptable: Chemical and Mining Industries (India) Ltd., P. O. Box No. 93 New Delhi. 5481

Lady Teachers part who'e time required for English Matunga School, Gangaram Sharma, Khar. 5471

Wanted: An experienced Lady Doctor holding a registerable qualification minimum M.B., B.S., competent to perform caesarian and other obstetrical and gynaecological operations pay Rs. 300-25-500 plus practice according to Hospital rules and free quarters. Apply to the President, Sh. Janki Devi Jamiat Singh Free Maternity Hospital, Trust, Lahore, by the 20th of July, 1944. 9546

Wanted a Steno-Typist with good speed. Pay according to qualifications. Apply room No. 205 Sir Vithaldas Chambers, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay. 5447

Wanted B. Coms. for Share Department in the Head Office of a well-known Mill in Bombay. Salary according to merits. Apply Box No. 9553, "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted 300 Candidates desirous of jobs in Railways Monthly Scholarship and Uniform. Rail fare paid Apply with stamp to:—The Superintendent, Railway Training School Ambala City. 5363

Rare Opportunity. A Composite Insurance Company with influential Directorate and experienced Management requires two Chief Agents for their Fire Dept. and two Inspectors for Life Dept. for Bombay. Good prospects to right persons. Apply with details to Box No. 9494, "Bombay Chronicle."

Earn daily Runees five. Apply remitting annas eight. Karnataka Commercial Developments & General Credit Corporation. Hubli. 5400

ACCOMMODATION WANTED

Wanted immediately accommodation in Dadar, Khar or other suburbs by newly married couple. Willing to share flat with respectable Hindu family. Reply Box No. 9524, "Bombay Chronicle".

EDUCATIONAL ADLETS

Advocates' (A. S.) examination August 1944. Every LL.B. can appear. Reading in Chambers now unnecessary. For success join BOMBAY LAW CLASSES established in 1921. Efficient coaching. Night classes also. Soman Building, 206, Girgaon Road, Bombay. 5473

MEDICAL ADLETS

For Chronic diseases, consult 'Ramkrishna Clinic', Vijayanagar, opposite Dadar B. B. Station. 5461

Eye Cataract: Dimness Cuts improves sight. Wasting time to Doctors, Hospitals. Write with stamp G. M. Makwana, Malad. 5368

FRUITS & VEGETABLES

Advance immediate, Langra (Mangoes) 15 Fajro 20 per 100. Costs extra. Mango, Lichi, Everbearing Kaghzi Line grafts, each 12 doz. Sirkari Garden, Darbhanga. 5469

BUSINESS FOR SALE

Wanted Retired or Youngman to take over going concern of Engineering Supplies small investment, if new will be trained. Apply Box No. 5475, "Bombay Chronicle".

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

Writing pads and Envelopes (Abdi & Co.) Ask for price list. M. L. Industries, Bunder Road Karachi. 9351

Bamboo mattings and Palmyrah mattings available in large quantities. Useful for Mills Steamers, Packing and various other purposes. Apply Dollkuka, Ismail Building, Hornby Road, Bombay. (9245)

Silks of different shades and designs are now available For Sale, S. K. Kaul, General Manager, The Rajputana Silk and Woollen Mills, Jaipur, (Raj). (9186)

PUBLIC NOTICES

EAST & WEST INSURANCE CO., LTD.,

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the 30TH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, East & West Building, Apollo Street Fort, Bombay on SATURDAY, the 29th July, 1944, at 3-0 P.M. (N.S.T.) to transact the following business.

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ending 31st December 1943.
2. To elect two Directors in place of those retiring by rotation but who are eligible and offer themselves for re-election.
3. To appoint Auditors and to fix their remuneration.
4. To transact such other business as may be brought before the Meeting by the Chairman.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be closed from 29th July to 5th August, 1944, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
A. N. VAKIL,
Director-in-charge.

Dated 29th June, 1944.

(9543)
(9551)

STAR PAPER MILLS, LIMITED

Having received an application from Mr. JEHANGIR MUNCHERJI LAHER, Bombay, for issuing duplicate Scrips for 300 Ordinary shares Nos. 54201/300, 54301/400 and 54501/600, original scrips Nos. 0/543, 0/544 and 0/546 for them respectively having been DESTROYED in the recent Bombay explosion, notice is hereby given that duplicate scrips for the said shares will be issued if no objection is received by us within one month from date.

BAJORIA & CO.,
Managing Agents.

107, Russa Road,
Calcutta, 30th June, 1944.

9545

NOTICE

ALL CONSUMERS OF STEAM COAL, HARD COKE and GAS COKE in Bombay City and Suburb are hereby informed that applications for permits for their requirements for the month of August, 1944, should be made in the prescribed form and should reach this office BY THE 20TH OF JULY, 1944. Applications after this date are liable to be rejected.

S. D. VASHIST,
Provincial Coal Controller.

(9553)

PUBLIC NOTICE

THE ATTENTION of BRITISH SUBJECTS OF CHINESE ORIGIN is invited to the Government of India's Ordinance No. XVI of 1942, reproduced below, whereby they ARE REQUIRED TO REGISTER THEMSELVES UNDER THE REGISTRATION OF FOREIGNERS Act, 1939. Those affected should present themselves, immediately, at the Office of the Foreigners' Registration Branch, New C. I. D. Building, Top Floor, Gymnasium Road, Head Police Office, Bombay, for registration.

ORDINANCE NO XVI OF 1942

An Ordinance to apply the Registration of Foreigners Act, 1939, to certain persons to whom that Act does not at present apply.

Whereas an emergency has arisen which makes it necessary to apply the Registration of Foreigners Act, 1939, to certain persons to whom that Act does not at present apply;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Section 72 of the Government of India Act as set out in the Ninth Schedule to the Government of India Act, 1935, the Governor-General is pleased to make and promulgate the following Ordinance:—

1. (1) This Ordinance may be called the Registration Act (Extending) Ordinance, 1942.
   (2) It extends to the whole of British India.
   (3) It shall come into force at once.
2. The provisions of the Registration of Foreigners Act, 1939 and of the rules and orders made thereunder shall apply to and in relation to ANY PERSON WHO WAS AT BIRTH a subject of any State in Europe excluding His Majesty's Dominions in Europe, or a Japanese, CHINESE, or Thai subject, as they apply to and in relation to foreigners as defined for the purposes of that Act.

E. J. JENNER,
Dy. Commissioner of Police,
Special Branch (II), C.I.D.
BOMBAY.

9518

THE TATA IRON & STEEL CO: LTD:

JAMSHEDPUR

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED from qualified MECHANICAL and|or STRUCTURAL DRAFTSMEN for temporary employment on construction work in the grade of Rs. 110-10-180 plus Rs. 13|-| as dearness allowance and 10% of salary drawn as emergency allowance.

Candidates with steelworks experience will be given preference.

Applications giving age, qualifications and full particulars of experience must be suitably endorsed by the present employers of the applicant, agreeing to release.

Applications received after 31st July 1944 will not be considered. Address applications to

THE CHIEF ENGINEER,
The Tata Iron & Steel Co: Ltd.
Jamshedpur.

(9547)

PUBLIC NOTICES

SALE OF SHARES

THE INDIAN CLOCK MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LTD:

JAMSHEDPUR (Tatanagar)

Sale Of:—5% Cumulative preference shares of Rs. 100|- each payable in full along with application.

Ordinary shares of Rs. 10|- each payable Rs. 2|8|- with application, Rs. 2|8|- on allotment and balance by 2 Calls.

Registration fee of Re. 1|- should accompany each application.

A FEW SHARES ARE AVAILABLE AT PAR TILL 31-7-44.

For full particulars apply to:—

The Managing Agents:—M|s. SUNDERDAS & SONS LTD.,
Jamshedpur.

Consent of the Central Government has been obtained for issuing further shares under Defence of India Rule 94A. It must be distinctly understood that in giving the consent the Government of India do not take any responsibility for the financial soundness of any schemes or for the correctness of any of the statements made or opinions expressed with regard to them.

(9198)

CONTROLLER OF SUPPLIES, BOMBAY

INVITES TENDER No. BSY|FLIP|1122 on form obtainable for Fs. 4|- per set (not refundable or transferrable) paid in cash or by M. O. (quoting Tender Number, full name and address of remitter) before 4 p.m. on 20-7-1944 for:

	Store.	Quantity	Particulars.
(1)	Buckles Metal White for Pants	1000 Nos.	Trade quality
(2)	Buttons Service Brass gilt 7|8"	52,500 Nos.	As per samples which can be seen in this Office.
(3)	Buttons Service Brass gilt 9|16"	9000 Nos.	

Applicants not on approved Supply Department list must give Banker's reference on applications for Tender form.

(9554)

APPLICATIONS.

For vacancies of CASHIERS to serve in Government Grain Shops in Bombay and the Bombay Suburban District are invited by the Controller of Government Grain Shops, Council Hall, Bombay.

SALARY—Rs. 60+18 dearness allowance.

EDUCATION: Matriculation Examination with sound knowledge of English and Accounts.
Non-matrics must have two years business experience.

DEPOSIT: Rs. 400 in cash.

DOMICILE: Bombay Province and States included in Bombay Government Recruitment Rules.

(9502)

NOTICE

THE ATTENTION of all consumers of Steam Coal and Hard Coke in this Province excluding:-
Textile Mills;
Cotton Gins and Presses;
Sugar Factories and
Industries doing war work

is invited to the fact that they should intimate to the undersigned their individual requirements for the month of September, 1944, in the prescribed form so as to reach this office by the 20TH OF JULY, 1944, at the latest. Copies of the prescribed form can be had from the office of the undersigned, or the local District Magistrates, or the District Industrial Officers, Nasik, Surat and Belgaum.

S. D. VASHIST,
Provincial Coal Controller.

(9557)

STAR PAPER MILLS, LIMITED

Having received an application from Mrs. SHIRIN JEHANGIR LAHER, Bombay, for issuing duplicate Scrip for 100 Ordinary shares Nos. 157701/800, Original scrip No. 0/1578 for them having been DESTROYED in the recent Bombay explosion, notice is hereby given that duplicate scrip for the said shares will be issued if no objection is received by us within one month from date.

BAJORIA & CO.,
Managing Agents.

107, Russa Road,
Calcutta, 30th June, 1944.

9544

NOTICE TO JURORS

MEMBERS of the Common Jury Summoned for the current Criminal Sessions are required to attend the High Court on 2nd floor on Wednesday, the 12th July 1944 at 2-45 p.m. (S. T.).

SHANTIDAS ASKURAN,
Sheriff of Bombay.

Bombay, 11th July, 1944.

9556

NOTICE

TENDERS RETURNABLE on 24th July 1944 are invited for the reconditioning of Non-ferrous scrap For tenders apply to the Controller of Stores, B. B. & C. I. Railway, Jacob Circle, Mahalaxmi Bombay No. 11. 9549

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that JAMNADAS HARAKJI SANGHAVI and ICHHALUXMI JAMNADAS have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

ALL persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known to the undersigned at their Office at Fort Chambers, Dean Lane, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY

ALL that piece or parcel of Foras Freehold land (redeemed from payment of the Tax) together with the messuages tenements and buildings standing thereon, situate at Kandewadi, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement two hundred and ninety square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 140 and 292, New Nos. 2065 and 1140, Old Survey No. 579 and New Survey No. 7673 and assessed in the books of the Municipality of Bombay under Ward D No. 775(2) Street Nos. 147-149, 151-153 and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Balaji Anna, on or towards the West by a passage leading to the Oart, on or towards the North by the said Kandewadi Lane and on or towards the South by the property belonging to the Trustees of the Charity of the late Haji Ismail Haji Habib.

Dated this 10th day of July, 1944.

THAKORDAS & MADGAVKAR,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

(9550)

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. SORABJI NUSSERWANJI KHAMBATA and his wife Bai PURVEZ have contracted to sell to our client free from all incumbrances and claims the land hereditaments and premises described in the Schedule hereunder written:—

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate at Alexandra Road being Plot No. 45 A of Gamdevi Estate, containing by admeasurement 612 square yards and registered in the Books of the Collector of Bombay under New Survey No. 7335 and Cadastral Survey No. 1|493 of Malabar & Cumballa Hill Division and in the Books of the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and taxes under "D" Ward No. 2884 (1) Street No. 8 and bounded, on the North-East by Alexandra Road, South-East by Plot No. 45, South-West by service passage and North-West by Plot No. 46.

All persons having or claiming any right, title or interest into or upon the said property by way of inheritance, sale, gift, trust, lease, underlease, mortgage, charge, possession, maintenance, lien, easement or otherwise howsoever are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 35, Dalal Street Fort, Bombay, within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same, if any, shall be considered to have been absolutely waived.

Dated this 10th day of July, 1944.

MADHAVJI & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

(9548)

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE OF SALE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED a Joint Stock Company incorporated and registered under the Indian Companies Act and having their registered Office in Bombay have agreed to sell to our client MR. DAWOODBHAI MULLA TAYEBALLY, the undermentioned property. All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at Examiner Press Building, 2nd Floor, No. 35, Dalal Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof; otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO
PART I

All that piece or parcel of land of the Quit and Ground Rent Tenure (assessment redeemed) situate at Duncan Road in the City and Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement an area of three hundred and seventy-two Square Yards or thereabouts and bounded, on or towards the East by the said Duncan Road, on or towards the West by the Stable Street, on or towards the North partly by the property of Shaikh Yusufalli Ebrahimji Tajbhoy and partly by the land Firstly described in Part II hereof and on or towards the South by the property of Hawabai, widow of Ahmedmiya Sakumiya Koor and partly by the land secondly described in the Part II hereof and bearing Collector's Old No. 9472 and New Survey No. 5677 and together with the said lands described in Part II hereof bearing Cadastral Survey No. 1023 of the Byculla Division.

PART II.

FIRSTLY:—All that piece or parcel of land of Government Leasehold tenure also situate at the said Duncan Road in the City and Registration Sub-District of Bombay and situate to the North of and abutting on the said land described in Part I hereof and containing by admeasurement an area of one hundred and twenty-two square yards or thereabouts and bearing Collector's New Survey No. 1A|5677 and together with the lands hereinafter secondly described in Part I, hereof, bearing Cadastral Survey No. 1023 of the Byculla Division and bounded, on or towards the North by the property of the said Sheikh Yusufalli Ebrahimji Tajbhoy, on or towards the East by the Duncan Road and on or towards the West and South by the land described in Part I hereof.

SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of land of the Government Leasehold tenure also situate at the said Duncan Road in the City and Registration Sub-District of Bombay and situate to the South and abutting on the said land described in Part I, hereof, and containing by admeasurement an area of fifty-five square yards or thereabouts and bearing Collector's New Survey No. 1B|5677 and together with the lands hereinbefore Firstly described in Part I, hereof bearing Cadastral Survey No. 1023 of the Byculla Division and bounded, on or towards the West, North and East by the land described in Part I hereof and on or towards the South by the property of the said Hawabai, widow of Ahmedmiya Sakumiya Koor.

TOGETHER with the messuage, tenements and buildings standing on all the aforesaid three pieces of land all which premises are registered by the Municipality of Bombay under E Ward Nos. 522 and 874, Street Nos. 248 and 246A Duncan Road and 55 to 59 Stable Street.

Dated this 8th day of July, 1944.

TAHER AND COMPANY,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

(9542)

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. DOMNIC NICHOLAS CRASTO of Andheri has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to my client. Any person having any claim against the same by way of Mortgage, Transfer, Lease, Lien, easement, possession, charge, maintenance, trust, gift, exchange or otherwise howsoever should notify the same to me at my office, Thankar Building, Chowk, Andheri, within 14 days from the date hereof failing which the same shall be deemed to have been knowingly waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY

All that piece or parcel of land at Andheri, on the Versova Road, bearing, the following survey Numbers.

Survey No.	Hissa No.	Area
9	1	277 Sq. Yards.
9	5	626 Sq. Yards.
9	2	13 Sq. Yards.
95B	2	5802 Sq. Yards.
95B	3	558 Sq. Yards.
106 B 2	-	226 Sq. Yards.
134	-	19 Sq. Yards.

S. T. DESAI,
Pleader for the Purchaser.

Andheri, 10th July, 1944.

(9552)

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LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. PRAMODRAY MANEKBHAI DIXIT has contracted to sell to my client the undermentioned immovable property purchased by him in the name of his minor son Chitranjan at Kolekalyan Pada Vakola; whosoever may have any estate right, title, interest, claim or demand in or upon the said property or any part thereof, whatsoever by way of mortgage, sale, gift, lease charge, transfer, trust, inheritance, share, partition, maintainance, residence, possession, lien, encumbrance, execution, attachment, easement or otherwise howsoever is required hereby to make the same known to the undersigned within 14 days in writing from this date, failing which all claims will be considered waived and purchase completed without any regard thereto.

All that piece of land togetner with buildings thereon situate at Kolekalyan Pada Vakola bearing Survey No. 378 Hissa No. 1 admeasuring about 300 Sq. Yards and bounded on West and South by open land of Kurla Estate on east by private road of Kurla Estate and on North by property of V. B. Carpenter.

MAHESH N. MAJMUNDAR,
Advocate.

27, Picket Road, Bombay 2.

AUCTION SALES

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Under instructions from M|s. Eastley Lam & Co., Attorneys for the Executrix, M|s. BENNETT & CO., will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY the 18th July, 1944, from 11-30 a.m. to 1-30 p.m. and the remaining lots from 3 p.m. (N.S.T.) at their Rooms at 120, Apollo Street, Fort, the abovementioned articles belonging to the Estate of the late Mr. C. M. Banaji, well-known Collector of Curios and Antiques.

On view from the 14th inst. between 11-30 to 5-30.

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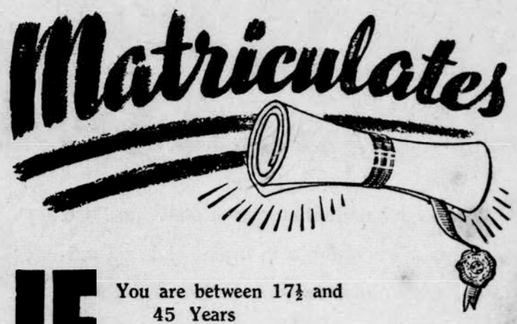

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Staunton Road, **POONA.**
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Printed and published for the Bombay Chronicle Co., Ltd. by MICHAEL ANDRADES at the Bombay Chronicle Press, Red Building, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay.